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BOVIN, SHISHLIN EXAMINE 'TRIALS' IN BEIJING

LD050948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 4 Dec 80

["Topical Problems of International Life" program, with international affairs journalists Aleksandr Bovin and Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] [Shishlin] Hello, comrades! Today I would like to talk with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich about Chinese affairs, about the affairs of our neighbor. So far as the internal political life of that country is concerned, probably what is dominant is the striving of the present Chinese leadership to ensure some sort of stabilization in the domestic political situation. Beijing's economic policy with its famour four modernizations is aimed at this. Here it should be pointed out that these four modernizations are often interrupted, and of course there are many reasons for this. The main reason is the chronic ailments of the Chinese economy, which were formed and became known at the time of the notorious Cultural Revolution. But event No 1 on the Chinese political scene is the trials, the first in China since 1949 of such a scale and so widely publicized.

[Bovin] There are essentially two trials going on at the court in Beijing: The first chamber of the special court is dealing with the case of the gang of four, which is really five, because Chen Boda is there. The second chamber of the special court is dealing with the case of the military, the five generals of the Lin Biao case. These generals are accused of attempting to kill Mao Zedong, according to the indictment, and preparing a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat. In general this case resembles a sort of political who-dunit. You will all recall that Lin Biao was in fact one of Mao Zedong's closest devotees.

[Shishlin] What is more, he was his official heir.

[Bovin] Yes. That was recorded in official documents. But then something happened--nobody still knows exactly quite what--but there was a so-called Lushan plenum in August-September 1970. At this plenum, as the Chinese themselves are now saying, Lin Biao delivered a speech demanding that the office of chairman of the PRC be restored in China. This is now interpreted to mean that Lin Biao wanted to become chairman of the PRC, but Mao Zedong did not agree with this, which is what started the argument between them. The question was taken off the agenda at the Lushan plenum, and Lin Biao and Mao had a disagreement. Afterwards, events began to transpire rapidly. Apparently Lin Biao decided, as the Chinese are now asserting, that he had almost nothing to lose and that Mao Zedong had to be eliminated. As the Chinese newspapers say now, when Mao left 1 year later on an inspection visit to southern China, the Lin Biao group decided to remove him. RENMIN RIBAO, for example, recently described what happened thusly. Lin Liguo, Lin Biao's son, suggested three different ways to kill Mao Zedong: destroying Mao Zedong's train by means of flamethrowers or grenade launchers; firing a direct hit on him from 100 mm antiaircraft guns; or entrusting Wang Weiguo--one of those closely involved--with shooting Mao Zedong during one of his meetings with the people. That is what Lin Biao's son suggested. In addition, RENMIN RIBAO writes, during their discussions there were suggestions to blow up a fuel depot near the location where the train was to pass or to blow up a railway bridge. After the assassination the plan was to carry out an aircraft raid on government residences in Beijing. That is what the accusations amount to, as they are set forth by official Chinese sources. Well, as you know, nothing came of this planned assassination. Mao possibly found out about it and left the area earlier than planned. Afterwards Lin Biao tried to leave by aircraft and crashed. That is the essence of the Lin Biao case.

Thus, of the five accused and brought to trial on this matter, two have admitted their guilt. These are Wu Faxian, former commander of the Chinese Air Force and Jiang Tengjiao, political commissar of the air force in Nanjing Military District.

They confirmed that there really was such a plot. However, the three other generals have not confessed their guilt.

But what is characteristic, comrades, is that even though this trial was supposed to go on for quite some time, all of a sudden, a few days ago, the second chamber of the special court announced that it had ended the court investigation of this case. It seems that the sentence will be announced soon. This indicates that, in general, the organizers of the court apparently miscalculated and the court began to produce results other than the ones they had expected. Therefore, the second part of this trial will proceed more quickly than was thought.

[Shislin] Perhaps more quickly, although, in my opinion, as yet this trial, also of the real, so-called gang of four, that is Jiang Qing, former wife of Mao Zedong, Yao Wenyuan, Zhang Chunqiao and Wang Hungwen--is proceeding unevenly and apparently not in sufficient harmony with the scenario drawn up by the present Beijing rulers of destinies. In any event, half of the four do not admit their guilt. They are Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao. Jiang Qing, in the aphoristic manner common to Chinese, states that an attempt is being made to beat the dog without beating the master. She states that she only carried out the orders and instructions of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and, what gives especial piquancy to this affair, Hua Guofeng, present chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

The confrontation is very curious. In the dock is the wife of the former chairman of the CCP, who is accused of following the instructions of the chairman of the CCP, both the late, lamented one and the one who now thrives. It is no accident, therefore, that all the observers of the Beijing trials are saying that there is clearly one unfilled place in the dock. And it really has turned out to be devilishly complicated for those putting on this show to condemn at the same time all the excesses of the Cultural Revolution and all the monstrosities of Maoism, while retaining Mao Zedong as entity number one in modern-day Chinese historiography.

[Bovin] Incidentally, a short while before the trial started, Den Xiaoping said during an interview: I promise you that the trial of the gang of four will in no way defame the memory of Chairman Mao. Of course it will help to reveal part of his responsibility, for example, the fact that he used che gang of four; but that is all. Deng then concluded: The crimes committed by the four are so great and heinous that we do not have to involve Chairman Mao in order to prove their guilt.

[Shishlin] [laughing] How curious!

[Bovin] Whether they want to or not, objectively speaking, he will have to be involved.

[Shishlin] Yes, Deng Xiaoping recently gave an interview to Yugoslav television in which he was directly asked to what extent Mao Zedong was guilty of all these crimes which were perpetuated during the course of these long, bloody and torturous years in China. Deng Xiaoping spoke of the fact that Mao Zedong in actual fact in the latter years of his life had made major errors, but the gang of four, he says, committed crimes.

[Bovin] Well yes, that is the disinction they make--that Mao committed political errors, while these are criminals. But this differentiation is, of course, extremely relative and conventionalized. Everyone understands it, and I am certain that the Chinese understand it better than anyone else, for after all, they had to bear the brunt of it at the time.

[Shishlin] However there is undoubtedly a second plan behind these trials, because, of course, they quite clearly predict some kind of new round of movements in the upper Chinese echelon.

[Bovin] Well, here the matter concerns the fact that Deng Xiaoping, as far as I can understand, with the help of this trial, and also those trials which I am convinced will follow it, is attempting to undermine the ground beneath his opposition on the left, is attempting to undermine the ground beneath those people--and there are a great many of them in China at present--who emerged into the forefront during the years of the Cultural Revolution and who with great disapproval view those reforms, as we shall call them, which are presently taking place in China. Therefore this Beijing trial is, as it were, a political instrument in the hands of the Deng Xiaoping group in order to expose publicly and debunk their political opponents. But objectively speaking, of course, a discrediting and debunking first of all of Mao Zedong himself and Maoism as a definite system of policy and ideology is occurring.

But here a whole number of interesting questions arise. Until now the basic, let us say, political watershed in China occurred between, on one hand, if one may put it in conventional terms, modernizers led by Deng, and on the other hand, the leftists engendered by the Cultural Revolution. The struggle was between them, and this struggle is continuing. But now another front in the political struggle in China is emerging. The thing is that these selfsame modernizers have found themselves to be heterogeneous. Among them is a group of people who are conventionally called the oil group, because the former minister of oil industry, Song Zheming, belonged to it; he has now been removed from his post. And so these people are coming out in favor of the development of China, let us say, in the very traditional methods starting with heavy industry, to develop coal mining--metallurgy first of all. They oppose, for example the development of market relations and extensive links with foreign capital, and the opposition to Deng has formed a new front in the struggle. The complexity is also in the fact that, as observers see it, this group is being supported by Ye Jianying who is a well-known military commander, and correspondingly by a section of army circles; taking all this into consideration, naturally, it is all the more important for Deng Xiaoping and his entourage to gain points for themselves in this political struggle, in particular with the help of the selfsame trial of which we have been speaking of here.

[Shishlin] Incidentally, Deng Xiaoping undoubtedly is continuing as before to set the tone of Chinese foreign policy. First of all, he is succeeding in conducting the trial and is succeeding in putting the emphasis where it is required in China's foreign political actions.

[Bovin] But here, of course, is where there is the least reformism.

[Shishlin] Yes. And this, as it were, is a very conservative part of Chinese political life, which preserves in toto all the facets and characteristics which were determined during the last years of Mao Zedong's life. In this respect the attitude of Deng Xiaoping and Beijing as a whole to the possibility of the creation of a new administration in the United States is noteworthy. As is well known already, a certain kind of skirmishing has emerged there between the Reagan entourage, and Reagan himself, and Beijing. It is true that these skirmishes have been quite speedily extinguished, and after Reagan's victory at the elections became apparent, Deng Xiaoping deemed it necessary to say that he thinks that in the coming years Chinese-American relations will not only not undergo changes for the worse but on the contrary will take on a new depth and new scale, due to the concurrence of strategic interests of both states, which both directly call for the formation of a most extensive anti-Soviet front. In general, Chinese political life is undoubtedly notable at present for some new characteristics and a mixture of some new with old elements, but unfortunately, as it happens, it is the old elements which predominate in that part of the policy of China which is perhaps of particular interest to us, precisely in foreign policy.

[Bovin] At present, for this reason, the Chinese are appearing as one of our main political opponents on the world scene.

[Shishlin] Yes, this altogether, unfortunately is a negative factor both on the plane of development of the process of detente and on the plane of a radical improvement in international life. Now our time seems to have come to an end, and so we say goodbye.

[Bovin] Yes, goodbye comrades.

AFL-CIO 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY' AGAINST POLAND VIEWED

LD042132 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS--TASS political analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

In an interview to the Washington STAR, Tom Kahn, the editor of the FREE TRADE UNION NEWS BULLETIN published by the AFL-CIO Trade Union Association, announced that the AFL-CIO collected 140 thousand dollars for the so-called "fund of aid to Polish workers." 50 thousand dollars out of this sum was spent to purchase a printing machine to be shipped to Poland.

According to Tom Kahn the first imprint of the FREE TRADE UNION NEWS BULLETIN in Polish in 12 thousand copies came off the press. A part of the imprint was already sent to Poland.

Publishing this report, the Washington STAR stresses that even a representative of the State Department said that the contents of the bulletin are "highly provocative."

Somewhat earlier the General Council of the AFL-CIO announced the setting up of a special fund for financing the activity in Poland, the activity, which, as the Polish agency PAP noted, is hostile to the system in Poland and contradicts Poland's interstate alliances.

What is behind these proposals for "aid" first of all, it should be noted that these proposals come from the longstanding and sworn enemy of socialist countries who has been flatly refusing over many years to have any affairs or contacts with trade unions of socialist countries. Moreover, the AFL-CIO has long been conducting in close collaboration with the CIA the subversive activity against the progressive international movement. The ties between the AFL-CIO and the CIA are widely known and no secret is made of these ties in Washington.

It is characteristic that the lion's share of the total volume of the aid to foreign countries is channeled by the AFL-CIO to so-called "trade union training centers" which actually are nothing but fronts for the activity of the CIA.

So tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars that are now allocated by the AFL-CIO for "aid" to Poland are not at all aid, but are funds for subversive activity against the Polish people.

It is sought to take advantage of the events in Poland for instigation and direct backing of the antisocialist forces in their attempts to shaken the mainstays of socialism in Poland. This is, obviously, gross and open interference of the ready tool of U.S. imperialism in Poland's internal affairs.

TASS DENIES INVENTING BRZEZINSKI REMARKS ON POLAND

LD041446 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A veritable flurry has been caused in Washington by the fact that the public has learnt of instigative pronouncements of the U.S. president's Adviser for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski during his recent meeting with some Polish "political scientists". As was noted in a TASS report, during the meeting Brzezinski actually urged that the "Polish opposition forces" should "give an armed rebuff" to the authorities, etc. During the conversation it was said that Poland and her economy entered "a period of anarchy". Terms of granting credits to Poland were discussed during this conversation. Poland's entry into the international monetary fund was advanced as one of the terms.

It is clear that such "pieces of advice" cannot be qualified by the Polish people, by the world public, including American, otherwise than a direct interference of the U.S. administration into Poland's internal affairs.

Apparently, it is because of this that they in Washington decided to deny everything--both the fact of the meeting and the content of the conversation.

A telephone call was made to the TASS Washington bureau by Press Secretary of the National Security Council A. Friendly who alleged that the TASS report on "a meeting between Brzezinski and some Polish 'political scientists'" was at variance with reality. TASS, he alleged, had devised the event which had not taken place.

TASS has certainly invented nothing.

To remind Mr Brzezinski of the details of the meeting, it is to be recalled that discussed during the conversation was, specifically, the formation in the United States of some special centers "to study the situation in Poland". During the talk it was stressed that Poland should give "an armed rebuff" to "armed intervention forces", and the question was asked for how long Poland "will be able to hold on".

Are these not provocative questions?

It is to be added in conclusion that if in Washington they insist on their denial, TASS can given additional explanations and, specifically, name individuals who were in the United States under the so-called scientific exchange programme and whom Zbigniew Brzezinski met and conversed with.

(TASS, December 4) [dateline as received]

PENTAGON SPOKESMAN CITED ON SPARES FOR JORDAN

LD042302 Moscow TASS in English 2242 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec, TASS--A spokesman for the Pentagon said that within the next seven-ten days spares and ammunitions are to be delivered to Jordan for U.S.-made weapons, with which the Jordanian Army is equipped. They will be airlifted in five big transport planes. Simultaneously, as he said, the USA is considering Jordan's request for an accelerated supply to it of other weapons, including aircraft and tanks.

Attention is drawn here to the fact that Washington, which strives to aggravate the Middle East situation, is continuing its military supplies to Jordan in spite of the reports in the press on a certain lessening of tensions in the relations between Syria and Jordan.

CARTER MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK

LD041502 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

U.S. President J. Carter has received Egyptian Vice President M.H. Mubarak, now staying here on a visit. Speaking after the meeting the participants in the White House talks did not say a word about the essence of the questions discussed. President Carter only said he had received "a very important message" from As-Sadat but he did not elaborate.

Such reserve is qualified by observers as an indication that discussions were very delicate and touched directly on American strategy in the Middle East and the role of Egypt in carrying it out. It was noted here that M.H. Mubarak's visit coincided with the stay in Washington of General Abu Gassal, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Egypt, and that took place immediately after the first major American-Egyptian exercises held in Egypt with the participation of units from the Rapid Deployment Force.

As was admitted by the American press, the purpose of these exercises was to rehearse future operations of gendarme forces in the conditions of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. These exercises acquired an especially sinister meaning against the background of As-Sadat's increasingly frequent calls to the United States to start an armed intervention in the Middle East by making wide use of Egyptian military bases and installations for the purpose.

It is not ruled out by observers that during the "exchange of opinions" in the White House the two sides summed up the military-strategic situation in the Persian Gulf area and outlined ways of further expanding bilateral military cooperation in escalating tension in the region. In the opinion of the New York TIMES the Egyptian emissary also sought President Carter's sanctions for a sharp increase of American military shipments to Egypt, which would enable Sadat to carry thourgh his far-reaching plans to militarize Egypt and to turn it into the "principal military ally" of the United States in the Middle East.

In the opinion of observers the two sides also touched upon the Israeli-Egyptian dead-locked talks on so-called Palestinian "autonomy". As is known, As-Sadat has long been insisting on a new summit meeting of the leaders of the United States, Israel and Egypt in order to create a semblance of "progress" in the stalemated Camp David process. But President Carter's election defeat in November has actually removed the question of a summit conference from the agenda.

U.S.-EGYPTIAN MILITARY ALLIANCE EFFORTS NOTED

LD041900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec, TASS--The White House has announced that on the instructions of President Carter, his special representative Linowitz in mid-December again will go to the Middle East for negotiations with Israeli Prime Minister Begin and President As-Sadat of Egypt.

The White House statement stresses that this trip is being undertaken in order to "continue peace efforts in the Near East" and to "maintain the Camp David process."

This verbiage camouflages the fact that the Carter administration, which is ending its inglorious term in office, thus at the end is trying to breathe life into the so-called "Camp David process." Meanwhile, even to Washington's allies it is clear that this process cannot lead to a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The separate American-Egyptian-Israeli deal, concluded behind the backs of the Arab peoples, does not concern the core of the Middle East problem--the Palestinian issue--and makes it possible for Israel, which rests upon U.S. support, to persist in carrying out an aggressive expansionist course.

At the same time, observers have drawn attention to the fact that the announcement of the trip by Linowitz came literally the day after the meeting here between President J. Carter and Egyptian Vice President Mubarak, who, according to the White House boss, brought him "a very important message" from As-Sadat. In this connection it is pointed out here that the aim of Linowitz's trip may be an even further strengthening of the military alliance of the United States with Egypt, which, after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, has turned into the American gendarme in the Near East. It is no accident that Washington during the current fiscal year intends to allocate $1.3 billion in military and economic aid to Cairo. Washington's "friend" As-Sadat readily granted the Pentagon his military bases, and is inciting the United States to carry out an even more aggressive course in the area. Quite recently on Egyptian territory there took place joint maneuvers with the participation of detachments of the Rapid Deployment Force." [Moscow TASS in English at 1125 GMT on 4 December in its shorter report attributes this report to "TASS correspondent Nikilay Pakhomov"]

YEGOROV REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES TO RELEASE HOSTAGES

LD042338 Moscow TASS in English 2324 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Ye. Yegorov reports:

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher returned from Algiers where he had presented to the Algerian authorities, for passing on to Iran, the answer of the United States to the message of the Iranian Government which demanded the explanation of Washington's stand on the question of the conflict connected with detaining American hostages in Tehran. Algeria acts as a mediator between Iran and the USA.

The content of the administration's answer was not published, but local observers express the opinion that it is in the framework of Washington's present tactic which is to drag out the talks through the mediators and to keep from making specific commitments to Iran concerning the fulfillment of the four terms advanced by the Iranian parliament for the settlement of the conflict concerning the hostages.

At the same time, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, speaking yesterday in Washington, declared that the United States has no intention of fulfilling all the terms advanced by Iran. He said that the observance of all terms set by Iran is beyond the powers of the President of the United States Carter.

As is known, Iran demands that the United States should pledge itself not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, that Iranian assets amounting from eight to 13 billion dollars that are frozen in U.S. banks should be released, that all lawsuits and other claims of U.S. firms and individuals to Iran that were brought after the emergence of the conflict should be dropped, that the wealth plundered by the shah and his family and taken abroad should be returned to Iran.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration has been making attempts in the recent days to bring pressure on Iran, seeking to intimidate it by warnings that after the Reagan administration comes into power, the United States stand in the U.S.-Iranian conflict over the hostages will become still tougher.

LEVCHENKO CRITICIZES FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

LD041514 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Following the House of Representatives the Senate of U.S. Congress on Wednesday approved the final version of a bill on the so-called "aid" to foreign countries. 4.98 billion dollars are allocated in the current fiscal year for the implementation of that programme widely used by Washington for propping up obedient regimes.

Israel, the rampart of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, remains the biggest recipient of American "aid" in the Middle East. It is to receive 2.2 billion dollars. The money is to be spent on building up the military machine of the Israeli aggressors, on acquiring the newest U.S. made combat equipment, and for improving Tel Aviv's economy. It is precisely the lavish U.S. support which allows the Israeli leadership to pursue stubbornly their expansionist policy, to sabotage the efforts of the international community aim (?at) a just solution of the Middle East crisis.

Egypt, Washington's latter-day friend in the Middle East, is to receive 1.3 billion dollars. This is a pay for the Egyptian leadership's betrayal of the Arab cause of struggle for the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, and an advance for aligning with Washington in the future. (?Working) off the handout, Cairo has already given the Pentagon the right to use military bases on Egyptian territory for possible future combat operations "to maintain order" in the Middle East, and has lately been calling for a direct U.S. military intervention in the Persian Gulf.

The rest of the money is designated for a number of regimes obedient to Washington, including the most reactionary and repressive ones: South Korean, Haiti and other regimes.

The law-makers put a whole number of provisions into the bill which clearly deny the allegations about the "selflessness" of U.S. "aid". These provisions graphically show that it is an instrument of great-power, imperialist policy pursued by Washington. For example, one of such provisions makes aid to this or that country directly conditional on its participation in the abortive boycott of the summer Olympics in Moscow.

The decision of U.S. Congress to cancel the amendment which outlawed U.S. aid to anti-government groupings in Angola clearly has a provocative character. This means that a way is now open for activating subversive activities of the CIA aimed at overthrowing the legitimate government of that independent African country.

At the same time the bill prohibits U.S. "aid" to a number of states whose foreign and domestic policies are not in line with the interests of the U.S. ruling circles. Among them are Cuba, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Nicaragua.

The bill was sent for President Carter's signature.

OBJECTIVES OF 'STEALTH' PROGRAM CRITICIZED

LD041507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 3

[O. Gubarev "Military-Technical Review": "Sensation to Order"]

[Text] This fall the Western countries' press produced a sensation: The United States is creating an unprecedented type of combat aircraft under the super-secret Stealth program. As stated in the U.S. ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, four or five models of these latest machines have been undergoing test flights at Nellis Airbase (Nevada) since 1978.

Neither U.S. Defense Secretary Brown nor his under secretary for research and engineering work Perry was at all troubled by such an obvious "leak" of secret information on the Stealth program. On the contrary, they were even pleased at the aforementioned press report and began to laud this latter-day "flying wonder" in every possible way. At a 22 August press conference Brown said, not without pathos, that the United States had achieved great success in elaborating "equipment of extraordinary military significance." What is he talking about? What had created raptures among U.S. administration statesmen?

The essence of the sensational news consisted in the report that the Pentagon can allegedly build a combat aircraft which will be virtually "invisible" to types of existing radar and other means of detection. The transformation of the aircraft into an "invisible object" has supposedly been achieved by using special so-called radio absorbing materials and reducing the intensity of heat radiation, that is, considerably reducing the area of reflection of radio signals, which depends primarily on size, configuration, coverings used and a number of other factors.

According to the description in the Swiss magainze INTERAVIA AIR LETTER the innovation known as Stealth is an aircraft of the triangular "flying wing" type. It has no vertical tail assembly. The engines have been moved inside the structure, which is made from specially-made materials. It is identical in size--17 meters long--to the F-18 fighter. The magazine noted that the aircraft's shape attracts attention by its tendency to external "smoothness" and the reduction of so-called "reflecting angles", which make the machines difficult to detect with radar.

The official Pentagon spokesmen gave the press no technical details on the new type of aircraft. However, according to INTERAVIA AIR LETTER the research for the Stealth program began back in 1976. Experts from the Lockheed Corporation in Burbank (California) worked on it. Lockheed is one of the whales of the U.S. military industrial complex. The range of deliveries is broad--from nuclear missile submarines to fighters and military transport aircraft.

For many years the corporation has held a place among the first 10 major U.S. monopoly companies which are contractors to the Pentagon. In the postwar period four out of every five types of aircraft built by the company were military aircraft. They include the notorious U-2 spy plane, one of which was brought down in May 1960 near Sverdlovsk. Another high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane--the SR-71, with a speed of over 3,000 km per hour, also originated at the Lockheed plants. Incidentally, the designer of these machines--C. Johnson already retired--asked to return to work and lead the Stealth program management.

According to Under Secretary of Defense Perry, Stealth technology is a "complex synthesis of several technical achievements," and every one of them bears a "top secret" label. Perry pointed out that the components of the new aircraft can also be used on existing models, but to use them fully a different approach to aircraft design is necessary. In his opinion the new type of machine will not be much more expensive than a conventional aircraft. Let us remember that the cost, for instance, of F-14 and F-15 fighters, which are already part of U.S. Air Force armaments is as much as $20 million. Quite unprecedently, current expenditure on the Stealth program has increased 100 percent in comparison with 1977.

As is known from the press, in spring 1981 the U.S. Air Force command is to make a decision on developing a new strategic bomber. The program to develop production of the B-1 bomber was rejected. It was considered that the B-1 was not effective enough with the breakthrough in modern air defense. This is also a shortcoming, as the press has noted, of another bomber--the FB-111. So designs of improved versions will be presented for examination. And the Lockheed Corporation has not failed to exploit the situation--it proposed its Stealth bomber design.

Recently the American magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY disclosed how much the Pentagon's plans will cost the American taxpayer. In its estimation, the production of 50 Stealth bombers will cost $14-15 billion, that is about $300 million per aircraft. This astronomical sum at existing prices corresponds on the international market to 20 tons of gold--which is exactly the bomber's proposed weight.

It is still not clear what the future of the "invisible aircraft" will be: Nevertheless it can be said most definitely that the Stealth program is designed to provide a new stimulus for furthering the arms race. At the same time, behind the public ranting and raving of Brown and other high-ranking Pentagon officials about the merits of the Stealth aircraft, the real state of affairs is obvious--that is, to intimidate the world's peoples with a new American "superweapon". The offensive aspect of this weapon is also obvious. It has an important place in U.S. imperialism's strike forces aimed at achieving aggressive ends. But, as the experience of postwar history shows, the attempts of bellicose U.S. circles to bend the world to its diktat are a vain dream. No "superweapon" will help here.

CALL AGAINST 'FORCE' IN LIBERATING TAIWAN CRITICIZED

OW050102 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Glebov commentary: "Zhongnanhai's Contradictory Stand on the Taiwan Issue"]

[Excerpts] Recently, the Chinese propaganda machine blatantly clamored against Cline's remarks. XINHUA says Cline is a leader of the research Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. The Beijing propaganda machine sternly criticized Cline's remarks calling on China not to resort to force in liberating Taiwan.

Has anything really terrific happened? Why is the Beijing propaganda machine acting in such a frantic rush in voicing their dissatisfaction with seemingly perfect assurance? Have such remarks ever been made before? Have such remarks ever been made by a high-ranking government official before? Such remarks have again and again been made by high-ranking U.S. Government officials, congressmen and noted political activitists. They have repeatedly maintained that the Chinese leaders should not attempt to recover Taiwan with force.

Furthermore, it was reported in U.S. papers that it was a prerequisite for the U.S. in agreeing to normalize relations with China. The Chinese leaders wanted (?U.S. recognition) more than anything else, so they accepted unconditionally the U.S. imperialists' demand and thereby actually sacrificed a part of China's inseparable territory--Taiwan.

Three months and 10 days after the normalization of the U.S.-China relations, U.S. President Carter signed the U.S.-Taiwan relations act. Carter explicitely explained in his talks that the trade, cultural and other contacts between the American people and the people on Taiwan would be maintained. It must be pointed out that the U.S.-Taiwan relations have been developing more smoothly than U.S.-China relations.

The U.S. President granted, not long ago, all diplomatic privileges to the staff of the American Institute in Taiwan, which had actually replaced the American Embassy in Taipei. With this action, the American Institute in Taiwan has come to bear no difference than other embassies, except in name.

Beijing reacted ostentatiously to these actions and pretended to be really dissatisfied. According to AFP reports, however, the White House did not care a bit about such a pose taken by Beijing, saying that it has become routine and that Beijing treasures the ties with Washington very much and that they would never want to see U.S.-Sino relations deteriorate.

Cline is not the spokesman for the U.S. Government. And yet, why have Beijing leaders become so upset by his remarks? From what we read in papers, it has become clear that the Beijing leaders are making such a fuss and an empty show of strength for the sake of their own people. They are acting in this way because they want to demonstrate to the Chinese people that the Beijing leadership still cares a lot about the liberation of Taiwan. Since they will not be held responsible, why should they make such clamoring?

However, very few people in China will believe in such demagogy now, for it is obvious to all that the successors to Mao Zedong and the gang of four are very loyal to the U.S. imperialists.

WEEKLY ON DPRK DEVELOPMENT, REUNIFICATION EFFORTS

LD031435 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 48 Signed to Press 20 Nov pp 12-13

[Danil Kraminov report: "Closest Far East Neighbor"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang-Moscow--A delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries visited the DPRK in the last 20 days of October at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity. It had meetings and talks with leading workers of the Korean committee resulting in an agreement both on strengthening bilateral ties and of stepping up cooperation within the framework of AAPSO's international activity, particularly in support of the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of their divided motherland.

The Soviet delegation also familiarized itself with the fraternal Korean people's achievements in socialist building and with their efforts to obtain by peaceful and democratic means the reunfication of Korea whose southern part is suffering under the yoke of a military-fascist regime and U.S. occupation.

Beneficial Cooperation

By a happy coincidence we were in the DPRK immediately after a CPSU delegation led by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, had been invited there to attend the Sixth Korean Workers Party [KWP] Congress. From the very first meeting at the airport all our Korean interlocutors began discussing the visit of that delegation, noting and stressing the special importance of its presence at the congress, of the trip to Wonsan, where there was a friendship meeting at which V.V. Grishin delivered a speech, and of the delegation's meeting and talk with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee. They considered all this new and vivid evidence of the strengthening of ties between the CPSU and the KWP, between the USSR and the DPRK and between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

"The fraternal friendship between our parties, countries and peoples is developing and strengthening as never before," we were told by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Korean trade unions, on whom we called in his capacity as chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity countries. "The bonds of friendship were forged in the struggle against a common enemy, against whom we fought and continue to fight side by side. We are glad that our relations have entered a new stage since the meeting between Comrades Kim Il-song and L.I. Brezhnev (in Belgrade last May). These relations are developing at various levels--at party, state and social levels--and in various spheres. We were very pleased by the presence at our congress of the CPSU delegation led by Comrades Grishin and Rusakov and by the CPSU Central Committee greetings, which indicated the importance of the development and strengthening of Soviet-Korean friendship. Comrades Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il (member of the KWP Central Committee Political Committee and Secretariat) constantly tell us that friendship with the Soviet Union and the Soviet people must be treasured, and we will make every effort to strengthen that friendship...."

(O Guk-ir), member of the Korean Solidarity Committee Presidium and leader of a section of the Society for Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries [as published], who met us at the airport, and occasionally accompanied us, expressed the same thoughts in almost the same words.

"Our party," he said, "treasures the friendship with the Soviet Union. This friendship was tempered in the struggle against the common enemy. We will never forget the Soviet Union's aid to us in the war against the U.S. imperialists and in the restoration of the war-ravaged economy. And, as we know very well, the Soviet Union continues to support our struggle for the reunification of Korea and aid us in socialist building. Our people follow the Soviet people's successes attentively and rejoice in them."

On parting, Kim Pong-chu exhorted us in these words:

"Travel around the country and you will see and feel the Korean people's fraternal regard for Soviet people...."

And, although our meetings were primarily restricted by time, we still felt the Koreans' truly good regard. We received a warm and friendly greetings from the children and young people at the Pioneers' and schoolchildren's center, from the leaders and workers of Pyongyang's "friendship" textile combine and from representatives of Wonsan City organizations. The Soviet experts who are helping to build or expand Korean enterprises and whom we met in a Wonsan hotel described the amicable and considerate regard of the Koreans. Soviet tourists, who are increasing in number all the time, spoke with gratitude about the Korean's exceptional hospitality. The Korean friends also said to us that they would like to see more Soviet tourists, not only those from Siberia and the Far East, who are now visiting the DPRK in large groups to admire the latter's natural marvels and bathe in the warm waters of the Sea of Japan, but also the inhabitants of the vast soviet land's other regions.

Informed people informed us that trade ties, particularly economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, are also developing fruitfully and beneficially for both countries. The Soviet Union has helped to restore, expand or rebuild about 60 and is currently providing technical assistance in building and expanding a further 10 plants, power stations and mines. A special place in this is occupied by the (Kim Chak) metal plant, which has an annual production capacity of nearly 2.5 million tons of steel, from which hot and cold rolled sheet metal will be prepared, an aluminum plant and a plant for producing the ammonia which is so necessary for Korea's fields.

The Korean friends expect that in the new decade economic and technical cooperation will be primarily developed in the most important and modern sectors of industry. This is intended to help in achieving as quickly as possible the economic and social goals set by the congress.

For its part, the DPRK supplies the Soviet Union with rolled ferrous metals, powdered magnesite, cement, machine tools and so forth.

Inextinguishable Hope

The recent Sixth KWP Congress warmly approved Kim Il-song's proposal, embodying the Koreans' long-standing hopes and aspirations, on the country's reunification on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful unification and national consolidation, by means of contacts and dialogue between North and South and without using armed force. The proposal envisage the formation of a confederation of North and South which will preserve the ideologies and social systems existing in both parts of the country. It is proposed to call the reunified state the confederative democratic republic of Koryo (Korea's ancient name). This republic will be headed by a supreme national confederative assembly, formed by an equal number of representatives from the North and South and by an appropriate number of Koreans living outside the country. The confederative state would be governed in all matters by a confederative committee set up in the assembly and playing the role of a unified government. The confederative republic is to be neutral, pursue an independent policy, develop a democratic social system, promote the establishment of economic cooperation between North and South and encourage exchange and cooperation in the scientific, cultural and educational spheres. [paragraph continues]

The new, united state, representing the whole nation, is to develop friendly relations with all countries and promote the strengthening of peace.

All our interlocutors invariably asked us to tell Soviet people about the Korean people's passionate wish to reunite their motherland and asked for help in attaining this noble goal.

"We want to be joined with our relatives in South Korea" an inhabitant of one of the settlements in the Diamong Mountains told us, "and we ask our Soviet brothers to help us remove the barbed wire which separates us. We want to live as one family."

They thanked us with their unchanging, traditional low bow on hearing our assurance that the Soviet people approve and resolutely support the Korean people's desire to reunite their motherland and that the Soviet Government supports the DPRK Government's efforts to bring about a peaceful unification of the divided country.

Our interlocutors drew our attention to the fact that the Sixth KWP Congress particularly reasserted the DPRK's determination to pursue a principled anti-imperialist policy, and also clearly stressed that the socialist countries and the nonaligned states must not abandon the anti-imperialist position for the sake of maintaining good state relations with the imperialist countries, must not sacrifice other countries' interests for their own benefit and must consistently expose the imperialist policy of aggression and war. The KWP particularly affirmed its readiness to make tireless efforts to strengthen cohesion with the socialist countries and to develop friendship and cooperation with them, and its readiness to be guided in its activity by the principles of proletarian internationalism.

We were reminded that, as long ago as the beginning of last summer, the DPRK leadership, at a special joint conference of the KWP Central Committee Political Committee and the Central People's Committee, took an important decision of principle on intensifying and developing the nonaligned movement during the present period, when the imperialist policy of aggression and war is becoming increasingly dangerous to the peoples. Having pointed out that in this situation "the important task arises" for the nonaligned movement of "standing as one in the sacred struggle for the relaxation of international tension, the prevention of world war and the preservation and consolidation of peace," the conference approved the DPRK's position which consists, first, in achieving progress, raising high the banner of nonalignment and independence; second, in opposing the strategy of cohesion to the imperialist policy of dissent, dissociation and usurpation; third, in launching a vigorous struggle to cancel out imperialism's aggressive and military intrigues and to defend peace and security throughout the world; fourth, in giving every kind of vigorous support to the oppressed in their liberation struggle for national liberation and independence; and, fifth, in tirelessly waging energetic struggle to eliminate the old international economic order and set up a new one.

Although the document conveyed to us contains doubtful or even arguable expressions, its general direction from beginning to end bears a precise and consistent anti-imperialist character, reaffirming the indisputable and undoubted fact that the DPRK is an active participant in the struggle for strengthening peace, for removing the danger of a new war, for ending the arms race and for disarmament.

IZVESTIYA CITES JAPANESE FIGURES ON USSR TIES

LD041401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Chugrov report: "USSR-Japan: The Dialogue Continues"]

[Text] The second roundtable conference of representatives of the USSR and Japanese public has finished work in Moscow. Participating in it were deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Japanese parliament and prominent representatives of public organizations, scientific and cultural figures and journalists from both countries.

The conference participants adopted a communique which notes, in particular, that the consolidation of good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan in all spheres is to become an important factor in strengthening peace and security in the Far East and Asia.

"Although our positions did not coincide on all questions," M. Akagi, president of the Japanese Soviet Friendship Society and Japanese parliamentary deputy for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, stated at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, "the free and frank exchange of views enabled us to determine those spheres in which we are not at variance. These primarily include the significance of detente and the inadmissibility of the arms race and the need to develop good-neighborly ties between our countries and eliminate prejudice in our relations."

"Japan has considerably reduced its trade and economic contacts with the Soviet Union this year," S. Yokokawa, president of the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association, noted. "But it is no secret to anyone that these sanctions were foisted [on Japan] by the U.S. administration. Japan is a sovereign and independent state and does not need to blindly follow instructions from across the ocean. Are not the telegrams from influential representatives of Japan's business circles to the roundtable evidence of their desire to continue to develop our trade and economic ties, despite the artificial barriers?"

"During the conference," stressed H. Ishada, chairman of the parliamentary group of Japanese-Soviet Friendship and Japanese parliamentary deputy, "there were frequent instances when, after discussion, we accepted the opinion of our interlocutors. This is in keeping with the spirit of the roundtable conference." The meeting participants noted unanimously that it was an important stage in the development of Soviet-Japanese relations, and they instructed both sides' organizing committees to tackle the question of holding the next roundtable conference in Tokyo.

IZVESTIYA HITS JAPAN ENVOY'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD031137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Losev "Rejoinder": "Misdirected"]

[Text] The Washington STAR has published an interview by a correspondent of the paper with Yoshio Okawara, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, appointed last April. The whole interview is permeated by glaring anti-Sovietism and was clearly produced to please those circles in Japan that would like not improved relations between our two countries but, on the contrary, the further worsening of the tension that unfortunately exists in Soviet-Japanese relations and did not arise through the fault of the USSR. The things the Japanese ambassador said! He dilated on the "buildup" of Soviet military might in Southeast Asia, the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean, the imagined "Soviet threat" to Japan and the like.

Even a cursory enumeration of the topics in the Japanese ambassador's interview demonstrates that he clearly misdirected his criticism. After all, it is precisely the United States that is stepping up its military presence in the aforementioned regions, and everybody knows that. The ambassador spoke of "USSR military construction" on the "Japanese northern territories." Once again, the topic is not new. If the USSR is carrying out construction, it is on its own territory, not on foreign territories. And if anyone both has and is constructing military bases on Japanese soil, it is the United States, not the USSR. In other words, the same "confusion" over addresses can be seen.

All the things the ambassador said are by no means a delusion on his part, but a perfectly clear line. This is also borne out by the fact that the Japanese diplomat made anti-Soviet attacks in his speech at the Washington center of the Asian society.

The Japanese ambassador is behaving strangely indeed. Instead of dealing with the problems of Japanese-American relations, he is attacking Japan's neighbor.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD030949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russina 20 Nov 80 p 4

[Report by Yu. Vdovin: "Japan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Nov--The Fifth Japan Communist Party (JCP) Central Committee plenum has been held here. It discussed questions relating to improving party training and activating the movement to increase the number of readers of party publications, and also problems relating to the JCP's participation in the election struggle.

Addressing the plenum, JCP Central Committee Presidium Chairman K. Miyamoto dwelt on the special features of the political situation in the country in the recent period and on certain problems relating to the unity of the progressive forces' front. He sharply condemned rightwing opposition parties, whose actions leave no doubt that they are becoming active accomplices in the conduct of the reactionary policy of the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Noting the great significance of united action between the JCP and the Japan Socialist Party for the country's democratic movement as a whole, K. Miyamoto lamented the fact that the two parties' joint action is still not widespread and is carried out only at local level.

CPSU MESSAGE TO JSP CONVENTION REPORTED

OW010320 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Nov 80

["Content" of a message from the CPSU Central Committee to the 45th Convention of the Japan Socialist Party beginning on 1 December in Tokyo]

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSU hereby extends friendly greetings to delegates attending the 45th Convention of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] and to all JSP members. This convention is held at a time when international struggles are intensifying between the forces seeking stronger peace, further detente and social progress and the reactionary, militarist forces which are attempting to alter the process of the world's objective development and push mankind back into the cold war. The trends that are dangerous to peace have emerged in the Far East, too. In Japan, reactionary forces are gaining strength and striving to drive Japan onto a militarist path, promote aggressive policies of U.S. imperialism in Japan, and establish closer ties with China's hegemonist policies.

The international peace forces consider it their task to tolerate no further aggravation of international tension, to defend the cause of detente and to expedite the creation of favorable conditions for peaceful coexistence, reciprocity and cooperation among nations with different social systems.

Wishing your convention a success, we would like to express our expectation that various decisions made at the convention would mean a step up in the struggle to attain the unity of the democratic forces in Japan, defend the vital interests of the working people against offensives of the reactionaries and oppose Japan's militarization and the Japan-U.S. military alliance. If these tasks are accomplished successfully, it will meet the basic interests of the Japanese people and, at the same time, contribute to establishing stable and harmonious relations between the Soviet and Japanese people.

JAPAN WARNED TO CONSIDER RESULTS OF U.S. STRATEGY

LD041502 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The joint national security council--a new governmental organ specially established, as was officially announced, for formulating a comprehensive national security policy--had its first meeting in Tokyo on Tuesday. Observers pointed out that the leading cabinet ministers and leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, who are members of this council, devoted their first meeting to the question of expanding military and political cooperation with the United States, specifically in the Persian Gulf area and in the Middle East.

U. Alexis Johnson, former assistant to the U.S. secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs, is now staying in the Japanese capital for consultations with Japanese officials concerning the main points of a report which was prepared by a group of American and Japanese foreign policy experts. The authors of this document, which was published simultaneously in Tokyo and Washington, want the United States, NATO countries and Japan to forge a common strategy. They come out for the establishment of U.S.-led "joint forces" of Western powers in the Middle East to carry out, as the report says, various functions on land, sea and in the air. Japan is also expected to make its contribution to the establishment and logistic support of these forces. Johnson said that Japan could, for instance, ensure the transportation of equipment for the "joint forces".

These plans seem to be actively supported in Japanese military circles. Joji Omura, chief of the Japanese national Defence Department, speaking at the Misawa Air Base on Tuesday, expressed readiness to patrol sea communication lines. The self-same chief of the Japanese military department offered, in a special address to the prime minister, a programme for a new, as he put it, "qualitative build-up of the Self-Defence Force," that is for equipping it with most up-to-date types of arms bought, specifically, in the USA.

Washington not only persistently urges its Far Eastern partners to step up its war preparations but also wants Japan to be turned into a fist of mail in the region. Now work is under way to improve practical interaction between the American Armed Forces and the Japanese Self-Defence Force. Thus, U.S.-Japanese three-week naval exercises ended recently in the area of the Hawaii. The two sides exercised in joint operations of warships and naval aviation in repelling "enemy attacks". Immediately after these exercises American-Japanese "air games" began in the north of the Japanese isles.

The newspaper ASAHI reported that the military departments of the USA and Japan are completing the drafting of a plan for joint operations by the two countries in the event of "emergency". This plan is to specify concrete actions of each side and to assign duties to them. Needless to say, this can only further step up the militarisation of Japan.

The sad experience of the recent past and the geographic position of Japan demand that the Japanese take a sober view of things and think hard of consequences the drawing of Japan into U.S. aggressive strategy may have.

NEW DELHI SOIREE MARKS FORTHCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT

LD031836 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Dec, TASS--An Indian public soiree devoted to the forthcoming official friendly visit to India by Lenoid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was held here today. It was attended by prominent political and public figures, activists of the Indo-Soviet Cultural society.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit is a great event in the history of Indo-Soviet relations, Hari Singh Nalva, member of Parliament from the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party, said at the soiree, people in India highly appreciate Leonid Brezhnev's contribution to deepening the process of detente, to the struggle against the war danger and for disarmament and development of relations of friendship and cooperation between peoples, including the peoples of India and the Soviet Union.

Millions of Indians welcome the forthcoming visit by the Soviet leader, Hari Singh Nalva said. We are confident that this visit will become an important landmark in strengthening friendly Indo-Soviet ties which have stood the test of time and which can serve as a model of relations between states with different social systems, he stressed.

U.S. DIPLOMAT ACCUSED OF SPREADING LIES ON DRA

LD042024 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Dec, TASS--Units of the Afghan Army armed to the teeth and backed by the USSR are about to invade defenseless Pakistan. Such a "sensational" statement was made here by high-placed American diplomat Bob Griffin, counsellor of the United States Embassy in Kabul. The newspaper PATRIOT today reports that over many months he was making falsehood about the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, falsehood fabricated bythe CIA, to western and some "friendly" local journalists. These meetings were held in the premises of the United States Embassy. Such falsehoods are later spread all over the world by Western news agencies and the press. They are coming with the marking "New Delhi" and with the reference to the unnamed "informed sources" and at times even at "circles of the Afghan Government". The newspaper writes that such reports in most cases turn out to be far removed from reality or, plainly speaking, lies.

It is not the first time that India is being used by instigators from the CIA for spreading their fabrications. The Indian press writes that by this they are seeking to attach if only some weight to their "reports" and, second, to slander in the eyes of the Indian people the policy of countries friendly to India--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Not so long ago the democratic youth organizations frustrated the attempts of "diplomats from the CIA" to organize in some Indian cities the show of films slandering Afghanistan to which the public was being enticed by the promises of "free dinners" and "souvenirs". At meetings and demonstrations held in India, representatives of different circles of the Indian population are expressing solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that is defending the gains of the revolution from external aggression. The time has come, the PATRIOT stresses, to put an end to the spread of falsehoods about the policy of the friendly Afghanistan, the falsehoods that are fabricated by the U.S. special services and are aimed at undermining goodneighbourly relations in the region.

PRC ADMIRAL VISITS PAKISTAN; INDIAN OCEAN DISCUSSED

LD042244 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 4 Dec 80

["On an Instigatory Mission"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS--TASS news analyst Valiliy Kharkov writes:

The statement made in Karachi on Tuesday by acting Commander of the Chinese Navy Liu Daosheng is evidence of Beijing's striving to draw its Islamabad ally into militarisation of the Indian Ocean. Admiral Liu, who is currently on an official visit in Pakistan at the head of a large Chinese military delegation, stressed that the "Pakistani fleet must play an important role in the Indian Ocean." After inspecting Pakistani naval vessels, which were riding on the roadstead of the Karachi harbour, the Beijing emissary made it clear that "joint actions" of the Chinese and Pakistani navy in that area are possible.

Beijing does not conceal its support for the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. The USA and its NATO partners are known to keep there a huge naval armada numbering up to 60 naval vessels, including several aircraft carriers. Their stay in the Indian Ocean is by no means of a temporary, but rather of a permanent character.

As far as China itself is concerned, it has a considerable naval force on the boundary between the Pacific and Indian oceans. Beijing is reported to have Asia's biggest submarine fleet. Chinese submarines quite often call in the Indian Ocean, where Beijing strives to set up its permanent bases. Pakistan's Karachi Port is to be one of them.

China together with the USA is persistently disregarding the UN resolution on the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Beijing and Washington are flouting the principles of the development of goodneighbourliness and naturally beneficial cooperation, which are upheld by the littoral countries. The U.S.-Chinese alliance is actually forming in the area of the Indian Ocean. It is based on their common interests, in the first place, on the expansionist and hegemonic ambitions of both sides. Presently an attempt is made to draw Pakistan into that alliance.

When the Chinese admiral time and again stresses in the course of his current visit to Pakistan that Beijing would like to see the armed forces of its Islamabad ally "powerful and effective", this sounds as some kind of instigation to a build-up of military preparations by Pakistan. In so doing, Beijing proceeds from its long-term strategy, whose aim is to turn the Indian Ocean into an area of conflicts and confrontation. This policy creates a serious threat to security and stability in the region.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN: LAOS CELEBRATES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

LD031627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, under the rubric "Tomorrow is the National Holiday of the Fraternal Lao People--The Fifth Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic": "Following the Road of Progress and Socialism"]

[Text] Vientiane--It was 5 years ago, on 2 December 1975, that the monarchy, which had outlived its day, was abolished in our country and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] was proclaimed. That historic event was the fitting culmination to the patriots' 30 years of heroic struggle against the imperialist aggressors and forces of local reaction and for freedom, independence and unity for the motherland. The Lao people were able to uphold the sovereign right to be master of their own land.

On the historic date 2 December 1975 it was declared at the People's Congress in Vientiane that the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], which is the worthy continuer of the cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, together with fraternal Vietnam and Kampuchea, secured final and complete victory in the struggle for national independence.

The LPRP Central Committee's political report summed up the results of the struggle of the Lao people. That they were victorious is, above all, the result of the fact that for many years a people's democratic system existed in the liberated regions, acting as a firm bulwark and base for the revolution throughout the country's territory. The Central Committee report noted that the victory is inseparably linked with the mighty, invaluable support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and progressive forces throughout the world. "Only the socialist path," it was declared on the day of the proclamation of the new republic, "ensures complete victory for the cause of national liberation, guarantees genuine independence and ensures steady progress and development for peoples who were once under the domination of colonialism and imperialism."

It is characteristic that in 975 the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia was marked by outstanding victories achieved by the peoples of the three fraternal countries--Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea--over the American aggressors, as a result of which a new situation emerged in Indochina and attracted the attention of the entire world public. The traditional solidarity of the three countries which fought together against the Indochinese peoples' common enemy--the French colonialists, and later the American imperialists--became one of the principles of the revolution's development in each of the countries. This collaboration was and remains a factor ensuring peace in the region. That is why our enemies constantly invent perfidious designs aimed at undermining the traditional unity of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people's victory over the fascist genocide regime on 7 January 1979 is a common victory for the peoples of Southeast Asia. As a result of the fall of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Kampuchea, a cruel regime was eliminated which had threatened neighboring states and undermined peace and stability in the region. The Lao people's aspiration is to preserve and maintain in future the special friendly relations between the three fraternal countries' peoples. These relations form an insuperable barrier against the hegemonist, expansionist policy of the Beijing ruling circles which seek to establish dominance in Southeast Asia and throughout our continent

From the earliest days after its birth the LPDR was an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. Its role in the region and worldwide increased. Our revolution's development aroused frenzied malice among imperialists and the forces of international reaction. All our enemies united in their desire to undermine the Lao revolution. We embarked on socialist restructuring in severe conditions, in an atmosphere of constant vigilance.

At first, the young republic also faced other difficult problems. The heritage of the colonial and feudal past was a heavy burden. Production forces and production relations had not, on the whole, undergone profound changes. Feudal and even prefeudal means of production persisted in extensive rural regions. The way of thinking and customs engendered by small-scale production were widespread. The vestiges of feudalism, colonialism and neocolonialism were not yet fully eliminated.

The LPRP and the republic's government have done much difficult work to "reforge" the entire social structure. Many more difficulties lie ahead. But the party and our people know that there are difficulties which the Lao revolution must overcome, overcome in order to become stronger and more powerful. And, without doubt, we will overcome them.

Today we must proceed precisely on the basis of favorable conditions for victory. We have the wise policy of the Marxist-Leninist party. We have a people's democratic republic, maturing with each passing day. The country is rich in natural minerals. Laos has many friends. So we are not intimidated by all the difficulties which naturally cannot be overcome in so brief a period as 5 years.

Under the correct and wise leadership of the LPRP, relying on the socialist system and strengthening fellowship with fraternal Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, we are marching firmly and confidently toward new successes. Despite the difficulties associated with economic backwardness and the complex foreign political situation, the Lao people are fully resolved to create the foundations of socialism.

The political program adopted by the Second LPRP Congress in 1972 formulated the task as follows: "All the requisite conditions must be prepared for a direct transition to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development."

This majestic goal has been concretized in the course of practical work. The LPRP Central Committee Fourth Plenum in 1977 determined the content of the transitional period as "the carrying out of three revolutions at once: a revolution in the sphere of production relations, a revolution in the sphere of science and technology and a revolution in the sphere of ideology and culture; the scientific and technical revolution has the key role while the cultural and ideological revolution is a step ahead of the others."

Today the Lao people can take rightful pride in the important and appreciable achievements which they have secured over the 5 years of the republic's existence. Holding aloft the banner of national independence and socialism, we have constantly improved and strengthened revolutionary power at the local level. Under the LPRP's leadership the unity of the nationalities inhabiting our republic has been consolidated on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, and the working people have increasingly fully realized the right to be the collective master of their country. The movement to set up agricultural cooperatives, which the LPRP Central Committee Politburo decided early in 1978 to organize, is developing. This movement meets the economic and political needs of the masses and the need to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, and it deepens the people's confidence that the republic can withstand any natural calamities, provide itself with food and comprehensively develop agricultural production.

The LPRP has made the struggle for socialism the cause of the whole people and thus of the peasants above all. Under the conditions of an agrarian country, where the labor peasantry makes up the overwhelming majority of the population, what our party means by democracy is, chiefly and above all, democracy for the peasant masses, and what it means by the liberation of the nation is, chiefly and above all, the liberation of the peasantry. There are more than 2,800 collective farms in the republic today, and the cooperative movement is spreading daily.

In the course of fulilling the 3-year national economic development plan (1978-1980) we have scored fundamental successes in transforming industry. More than 500 enterprises are under state control. Projects about which it used to be hard even to dream have been commissioned, such as a large petroleum base and large motor vehicle repair workshops. A bridge has been built over the Nen River in Houa Phan Province, a hospital with modern equipment has been constructed in Vientiane, and a mixed feed plant and a vaccine factory have been built. The capacity of the (Namngum) hydroelectric power station--our largest--has been increased to 110,000 kilowatts with the commissioning of its second stage. Roads, bridges, buildings for all kinds of purposes and housing are being erected.

Culture, education and public health are developing at a fast pace. Today a country creating a new society also needs a new person--new in spirit, if I may put it that way, full of determination to build socialism and possessing the appropriate knowledge. In this connection the party and government devote special attention to the political education of the masses and of cadre workers with a view to enhancing their socialist awareness and sense of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Every citizen of the republic must clearly understand our party's course and policy and strictly observe state laws.

We experience a sense of pride at the knowledge that today, for the first time in the country's history, one Lao in every four is studying. The active struggle against illiteracy--a heavy legacy from the past--is spreading to the remotest corners of Laos. By and large, illiteracy has now been ended in 10 of the republic's 13 provinces. Production of newspapers, magazines and movies is increasing in the country. New steps have been taken in developin, the people's creativity.

We are also proud of the fact that the network of medical institutions is expanding throughout Laos. The struggle for the observance of the rules of hygiene has been transformed into a nationwide movement. Work is being conducted aimed at eradicating the old system's social vices.

One cannot fail to mention our successes in strengthening the republic's defense capability. The LPDR's armed forces and security forces are being improved, their material and technical base is being strengthened and the political awareness of soldiers and commanders is growing.

On the fifth anniversary of the LPDR's formation, the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government have called on the Lao people to increase these achievements, strengthen unity, deepen the alliance between workers and peasants and devote all their forces to building socialism, to the cause of the motherland's defense and to comprensively strengthening the people's power.

The LPDR's successes in the international arena have been appreciable. Laos' correct foreign policy has brought it deserved prestige throughout the world. We are pursuing a foreign policy course based on the mutual respect of the peoples' independence and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. [paragraph continues]

In conjunction with Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, we proposed discussing questions of normalizing relations with the Southeast Asian and ASEAN countries and with Thailand. Constructive ideas on this score were advanced at last July's Vientiane conference of foreign ministers of the LPDR, SRV and Kampuchea.

With great joy we note that the relations of solidarity, friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries are strengthening and developing. The August 1980 summit meeting in the Crimea was a new, powerful impetus for broad Lao-Soviet cooperation. Such meetings have always been held in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere and have been characterized by full unity of views. So it was on this occasion also. We exchanged opinions on a wide range of international problems. Particular attention was paid to the situation in Southeast Asia. The USSR and the LPDR, condemning China's hegemonist policy, advocate the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and throughout the Asian Continent. Our people will never forget the remark made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during the Crimea meeting to the effect that the Soviet Union regards Lao policy with understanding and sympathy, and have given and will continue to give the Lao people friendly assistance in their affairs.

Our party, the government and the entire Lao people express profound gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government, to all the Soviet people and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their selfless, comprehensive and effective aid to Laos in all spheres.

We are firmly convinced that the strengthening of the cohesion, friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and all the fraternal countries is an active contribution to consolidating the world socialist system and to the cause of peace.

While commemorating its fifth anniversary, our republic is now embarking on its first-ever 5-year plan, whose tasks were outlined by the Seventh LPRP Central Committee Plenum. New heights stand before us: unprecedented and majestic heights. But we know that they can and must be scaled. The coordination of the USSR and LPDR plans for 1981-1985 is a guarantee of that. In the course of this coordination, guided by the decisions of the CPSU and LPRP Central Committees, we jointly outlined measures to resolve the economic issues relating to ensuring the stable development of the Lao national economy, and agreed the main directions of economic cooperation in the coming 5-year period and, regarding certain problems, in the longer term also.

I want to take this opportunity to state that we will continue to develop relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people and with the country which has the invaluable experience of the October Revolution, carried out under the great Lenin's leadership. We firmly believe that, by following the correct independent course of creating the foundations of a new life in our country, with the support and active help of the fraternal socialist states headed by the Soviet Union, we will successfully carry out the tasks of building a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Laos.

May the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the LPRP and the CPSU and between the LPDR and the USSR strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Long live the LPRP--the organizer and inspirer of all the Lao revolution's victories!

Long live the glorious Lao People's Democratic Republic!

POLISH PARTY APPEAL, KANIA SPEECH NOTED

LD041840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw:

The newspapers have published an appeal by the PZPR Central Committee to the people. It notes that the Polish People's Republic continues to be in a phase of acute political crisis. Its consequences could threaten fundamental national interests. The appeal points out that there are people in Poland who do not conceal their counterrevolutionary intentions. We cannot allow them to sow anarchy and chaos. The time has come when it is necessary for all realistically minded people in Poland to rally around a general course of commonsense and responsibility, to strengthen Poland's place in the world and to reaffirm the alliance with our socialist neighbors, which is the guarantee of our frontiers and the independence of our people, the appeal says.

The resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has also been published in Warsaw. The Central Committee calls on the entire party to unite its ranks in order to realize the tasks outlined by the PZPR Central Committee plenum.

The press has published the concluding speech delivered by Kania, first secretary of the party, at the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum. He noted in particular that it is now essential to restore the fundamental values of socialism and Leninist norms in the affairs of the party, to strengthen the position of the working class in the life of the party and the state and the leading role of the PZPR.

At the plenum, Kania said, we unanimously noted the threat posed to the socialist system by economic chaos, irresponsible use of strikes and open antisocialist activities. The comrades who spoke were correct when they pointed, in particular, to the reactionary and extremely nationalistic nature of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, which is putting forward a program for the violent overthrow of the socialist system in Poland.

We, Kania stressed, will not allow people who pose as defenders of worker's interests to indulge in activities directed against socialism. It is dangerous when attempts are undertaken against the basic state principles of socialism and its class and national interests. We will act more resolutely, in accordance with the course adopted at the Sixth PZPR Plenum--which was unanimously endorsed at the present plenum--the PZPR Central Committee first secretary concluded.

FILM TO BE SHOWN IN POLAND MISINFORMS

LD041810 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A session of the Military Council of the Defense Ministry has been held in Warsaw. The council has expressed deep concern about the situation in the country, which represents a serious threat to the socioeconomic life and functioning of the state organs. Should such a situation continue, this can cause serious negative consequences for Poland's defense strength, it was stressed at the session of the council.

Some Western journalists accredited in Warsaw are preparing a new political sensation in connection with the showing of a film about events in Gdansk, organized by INTERPRESS agency, as well as in connection with the intention to show this film in Polish cinemas. Journalists, who are, as their statement shows, far from nurturing sympathies toward socialist Poland and from having an objective approach to its present problems, are talking about the film with malicious pleasure and are accompanying this with comments by which they are misinforming the public in Western countries on the character of events in Poland. The film itself provides grounds for such misinformation. In it frames are tendentiously inserted about the 16-day strike in the shipyards in Gdansk as well as about the events which took place 10 years ago.

BREZHNEV GREETS YUGOSLAVIA ON REPUBLIC DAY

LD041531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 1

[L.I. Breznev greetings to Yugoslavia on Republic Day]

[Text] To the chairman of the SFRY Presidency, Comrade Cvijetin Mijativoc and to the chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Lazar Mojsov;

In connection with the SFRY national day--the Republic Day--on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the entire Soviet people and on my own behalf I send you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency and all nations and nationalities of the SFRY, cordial congratulations.

On the important day marking the 35th anniversary of proclamation of the republic in Yugoslavia we wish the SFRY working people new success in socialist construction.

Noting with satisfaction the significant results in the development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, we again confirm the Soviet Union's invariable desire to expand and deepen further the friendly relations between the USSR and SFRY and the CPSU and LCY on the basis of principles and accords set down in joint documents adopted after summit meetings, including recent talks in Belgrade.

We are firmly convinced that a strengthening of the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust in the relations between our parties and countries will be conducive to progress for friendly, equal Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation which corresponds to the vital interests of peoples of our countries, the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

TIKONOV GREETINGS TO SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

LD041527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Nikolay Tikhonov's greetings to V. Djuranovic on Republic Day]

[Text] To the president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, Comrade Veselin Djuranovic;

On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers and on my personal behalf I send you and members of the Federal Executive Council sincere greetings on the occasion of SFRY's national day--the Republic Day, the 35th anniversary of which is being marked by the nations and nationalities of your country. The Soviet people wish the SFRY working people new achievements in socialist construction.

Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is developing fruitfully in various fields. I express confidence that the traditional friendship between our fraternal peoples will be strengthened further and that the all-sided relations between the USSR and the SFRY will be deepened further.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE MARKS YUGOSLAV ANNIVERSARY

LD041147 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 November 1980 Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "Years of Creative Work," a 1,200-word Belgrade dispatch from correspondent V. Ardatovskiy marking Yugoslavia's national day. Ardatovskiy describes how the country achieved a "good" harvest this year, despite problems caused by the weather, and cites statistics illustrating Yugoslavia's economic development in recent decades. He continues:

Any development implies the overcoming of difficulties. Nor has Yugoslavia escaped them. In particular, even now its economy is experiencing a difficult time. Even in the days preceding the holiday the tone of the Yugoslav press remains very businesslike and attention is focused on the unresolved tasks.

This year, within the framework of the efforts aimed at stabilizing the national economy, the dinar was devalued. This has produced substantial benefits in foreign trade, but prices in the domestic market have increased and the real wages of a number of categories of working people have decreased. A persistent quest is under way for constructive solutions that will make it possible to expand the material base for increasing working people's well-being. The tasks of improving labor productivity, reducing needless imports and expanding exports, and making maximum use of natural resources are being resolved.

"At a press conference recently G. Ubiparip, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, spoke of the first positive results in the policy of economic stabilization. He noted that, in defiance of the prophecies of pessimists who did not rule out zero production growth in the Yugoslav economy for 1980, growth in the first 9 months was 4.5 percent and in October rose to 5.7 percent. It was particularly stressed that employment in the country has increased 3.5 percent this year.

"As is well known, employment is one of the most acute issues for Yugoslavia. In the next 5-year period it is planned to create 900,000 new jobs in the SFRY. This is very important, as there are still quite a lot of people on the lists of jobseekers. In addition, of course, the Yugoslavs who are temporarily working abroad would like to return home to work."

After describing Yugoslav efforts in the power industry and the quest for new energy reserves, Ardatovskiy ends with the following remarks on USSR-SFRY economic relations:

"Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is confidently developing in the various spheres of our bilateral relations. In 1971-1975, for instance, trade turnover between Yugoslavia and the USSR was $5.8 billion. The target in the outgoing 5-year plan envisaged raising the indicator to $14 billion, but in practice it will clearly approach $17 billion. There is every reason to suppose that the value of mutual goods deliveries will increase further in the next 5 years. Such are the dynamics of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, which is equitable and mutually advantageous.

"The Soviet people, the faithful ally of Yugoslavia's peoples during the difficult years of the antifascist struggle and a reliable friend during the years of peace building, wish fraternal Yugoslavia happiness and prosperity on the SFRY national holiday--Republic Day."

YOUTH PAPER VIEWS SOVIET-YUGOSLAV COOPERATION

LD041131 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 3

[Report by Correspondent V. Kosarev: "That Memorable November...."]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, November--An important role in Yugoslavia's successful advance is played by the expansion of its all-round ties with the socialist countries, including the USSR. The meeting and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and president of the SFRY, were of great significance for the development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

The favorable development of economic cooperation between the two countries is borne out by the constantly growing volume of trade turnover. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's biggest trade partner. Yugoslav industrial enterprises and associations supply the Soviet Union with machine building and nonferrous metallurgical output, various types of ships, medical supplies, and consumer goods. Yugoslav construction workers acquired rich experience in installing a number of hotel complexes in the USSR. In turn, Yugoslavia assesses highly the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance in constructing and modernizing industrial projects in key sectors of the national economy. These include the Zenica metallurgical combine, thermal power stations in Zagreb and Sisak, and a continuous steel casting shop in Skopje.

The level of economic cooperation which has been reached sets the task of improving its forms and expanding production specialization and sharing. The enrichment of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in all spheres with new experience accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and the SFRY and the interests of building socialism and communism.

CSSR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS AWARD TO PONOMAREV

LD041532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Lovstinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador in the Soviet Union, today presented Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of CPSU Central Committee with the Order of Victorious February. This award is in recognition of Comrade Ponomarev's contribution to the development of cooperation between CPCZ and CPSU and friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

SED GROUP STUDIES CPSU LEADERSHIP OF ECONOMY

LD041519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of SED party workers headed by G. Ehrensperger, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Planning and Finance Department, was in the Soviet Union 24 through 28 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of improving national economic leadership and planning. The German friends had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department, the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and visited a number of industrial enterprises in Minsk.

SED DELEGATION STUDIES USSR'S POWER INDUSTRY

LD041647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan of interparty links between the CPSU and the SED, a delegation of SED party workers led by G. Tautenhahn, chief of the SED Central Committee's Machine Construction and Metallurgy Department, was in the Soviet Union 24 through 27 November. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of work in leading the development of machine building and the power industry. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee's Machine Building Department, also had meetings and talks at the USSR ministries of power machine building and of power and electricication and visited a number of industrial enterprises in Moscow and Voronezh.

GDR, USSR SIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

AU211154 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN)--The 26th session of the Standing Subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR was concluded in Moscow on Tuesday with the signing of a protocol. The delegations were headed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and by Vyacheslav Sychkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee of Science and Technology. Tasks related to cooperation in accelerating scientific-technical progress were discussed at the session in order to implement the long-term program for specialization and cooperation between the GDR and USSR. Targets were agreed upon for important areas in order to enhance scientific-technical levels and the quality of products, as well as in order to create new productive technologies.

TALYZIN, MARJAI CITED ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD242336 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports: The 26th session of the Soviet-Hungarian Economic and Technical Scientifc Cooperation Inter-Governmental Commission began on Monday in Moscow. The Hungarian delegation is led by Jozef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the commission's Hungarian section, the Soviet delegation by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and president of the Soviet section. Actual questions of cooperation between the two countries are on the session's agenda, with special respect to the new five-year plan period.

In his speech greeting the Hungarian delegation, Nikolay Talyzin pointed out: At present, working out the main guidelines of production specialization and cooperation, among other things, are on the agenda of the inter-governmental commission. These trends will be determined until 1985, but in certain fields the main tasks will be defined until 1990. He called attention to the fact that efficiency has to be increased in the field of cooperation between branches and specially in technical-scientific cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai also spoke of plan harmonization work, emphasizing: The Hungarian (?people) highly evaluate the results hitherto achieved, and the highest level, principled agreements, which serve settling the determining, decisive questions of plan coordination, are also of great significance. These make possible to conclude the work of bilateral plan harmonization which assure in the Hungarian People's Republic the realization of plans which are perhaps modes in numbers but exacting in tasks. The deputy prime minister stressed: Hungarian-Soviet economic relations, friendly, fraternal economic partnership based on socialist internationalism, have a determining role in Hungarian economy.

The commission held a plenary session on Monday to discuss the questions on the agenda.

BRIEFS

SFRY BUSINESS COOPERATION--Moscow, 28 Nov (TASS)--Economic observer Aleksandr Stroganov reports on Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. According to preliminary data, in the current 5-year plan trade between the USSR and Yugoslavia will reach $17,000 million as against $14,000 million envisaged in the long-term trade agreement. In the previous 5-year plan the volume of mutal trade was $5,900 million. The USSR now holds first place among Yugoslvia's trading partners. One-fifth of Soviet exports to Yugoslavia comprise machinery and equipment. In the current 5-year plan the volume of coordination and specialization of industrial production will increase fourfold. The USSR renders technical assistance to Yugoslavia in the building and reconstruction of over 50 different projects. The work of Yugoslav builders is highly rated in the USSR where a number of first-class hospitals have been built with Yugoslav aid. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 28 Nov 80 LD]

WEST EUROPEAN UNION AID TO AFGHAN REBELS 'FUTILE'

LD041612 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 4 Dec 80

["A Call for Broadening Interference"--TASS headline]

[TExt] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU), which is currently in esssion in Paris, adopted on Wednesday a "recommendation" urging the WEU Council to give financial aid as well as to supply military equipment to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who are trying to undermine the progressive regime in Afghanistan. The resolution says that the supplies of military equipment must be made until "the USSR expresses readiness to start talks on withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan."

What is the political essence of this resolution? It is absolutely obvious that using as a pretext, the Soviet aid to the people of Afghanistan in the defence of its revolutionary gains from encroachments from the outside, the imperialist forces strive to broaden interference in that country's internal affairs. The point at issue is to draw more actively a number of West European countries into an undeclared war against Afghanistan, which has been planned, prepared and is being waged by the United States, Beijing and reactionary Moslem regimes.

There is no doubt that the adoption by the assembly of this decision is a result of the incessant and steadily increasing pressure of the USA on its NATO partners. Using the levers of this aggressive military bloc, Washington is known to have already drawn a number of its allies into dangerous military exercises and shows of strength in the Persian Gulf area. Now an attempt is made to draw them into a new military adventure in the region, which even according to the North Atlantic Treaty is outside the NATO field of activity.

What can be the consequences of the member-countries of the Western European Union respond to this "recommendation" and broaden financial and military aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries? It must be noted in the first place that as before such interference will be absolutely fruitless and futile. It is high time that those, who are encroaching on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, should understand that their adventurist plans will never come true. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible....

"It must be hoped that everybody will understand the futility of the attempts at interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs and dictating to its people how they should build their life and what government they should have", Leonid Brezhnev pointed out during the recent summit Soviet-Afghan talks in Moscow.

It is also clear that an expansion of imperialist intervention would hamper a political settlement of the situation, which has taken shape around the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan. A way to such a settlement, is, as is known, pointed out in the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980. One of the main provisions of this specific and realistic programme is an effective termination of the intervention from the outside.

As far as the fresh political speculation around the Soviet aid to Afghanistan is concerned, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has already repeatedly explained that within the context of a political settlement and not before an end is ultimately put to the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and guarantees are given of non-resumption of subversive activities from abroad against the Afghan people and their government that the question can be examined also of the time-table for the withdrawal of the limited Soviet contingent, which is now in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government in conformity with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and the U.N. Charter. [sentence as received] So the move by the WEU Assembly currently in session in Paris is futile, hopeless and harmful. Hence, hope must be expressed that the leaders of the West European countries will prefer to heed the voice of reason and not the adventurist call of that assembly.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE BETTER GUANRATEE FOR NORWAY

LD041445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Goloshubov commentary: "Under Pressure From the Pentagon"]

[Excerpts] American and NATO strategists have long sought to consolidate their positions in northern Europe. Norway, which in the words of the Atlanticists is of "special strategic significance," attracts the Pentagon's and NATO's special attention.

Various militarist measures, far beyond the bounds of "defense interests," are being actively carried out on Norwegian soil. They are part of the global strategy of the transatlantic militarists. This aim is also being furthered by the plan being foisted on the Norwegians to deploy on their country's territory heavy U.S. military equipment depots.

High-ranking officials in the Pentagon, including U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown himself, have been exerting continuous pressure on Oslo in an attempt to implement this plan. It was in practice a question of creating a base for the notorious American Rapid Deployment Force. Obviously all this aroused opposition from broad sections of the Norwegian public. All the same, despite the widespread opposition, Washington managed to secure what it wanted.

Recently Norwegian-American talks on the advance stockpiling of U.S. heavy arms in central Norway ended in Oslo. The results of the talks indicate that Norwegian leaders went back on their word and gave in to transatlantic pressure. As a result of these talks an agreement was reached on contingency stockpiling in central Norway of equipment, ammunition and transportation resources for the U.S. Marines. Thus, under cover of a so-called "crisis situation", the United States could at any moment transform these depots into bases for U.S. troops.

These plans to involve Norway further in U.S. and NATO global military preparations are leading to the undermining of the principles of the country's bases policy. It is known that these principles set out to reject any deployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons in peacetime.

The idea of creating a nuclear free zone in northern Europe, put forward by Finnish President U. Kekkonen, is gaining more and more ground in Norway. Recently many well-known political figures have supported this initiative. They have pointed here to the USSR's readiness to provide the necessary guarantees.

The Soviet Union supports the consolidation of peace and stability in the north of our continent. This was once again clearly confirmed during U. Kekkonen's recent official visit to our country. As stated in the Soviet-Finnish communique, the paths toward consolidation of security in the European north lie not in stepping up military activity but in expanding comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation and in the joint search for solutions which will guarantee keeping this region outside the sphere of tension and conflicts. This path corresponds to the real security interests of all the north European countries, including Norway.

PLANE CRASH KILLS PROTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER

LD050740 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Lisbon, 5 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent S. Staroselskiy reports:

Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro, National Defence Minister A. Amarao de Costa as well as the head of the prime minister's office and crew members were killed in an air crash. The plane in which Francisco Sa Carneiro and members of his party were going to Aporto for an election meeting crashed on residential houses in a suburb of Lisbon and caught fire. Speaking over the national television network a few hours after the disaster D. Freitas do Amaral, deputy head of the government and foreign minister, stated that a thorough investigation of the air crash has been ordered.

It was announced here that the national electoral commission is to meet today to discuss the question of a possible postponement of the presidential elections scheduled for December 7.

ALLIANCE STATEMENT ON BRITO'S WITHDRAWAL WEIGHED

LD041416 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners: As you probably already know, Carlos Brito, the Portuguese Communist Party's presidential candidate, has withdrawn his candidacy and called on voters to vote for Ramalho Eanes. Here is a commentary by Moscow Radio observer Valeriy Ivanov: The decision taken by the plenum of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee did not suprise anybody. When the Communist Party put forward its candidate, it stated that it might withdraw him at some stage which the party might deem opportune, and this is what was done. The communists therefore consider that their goals consisted in securing for the party the active possibility of participating in the election campaign and enlightening the electorate about the important significance of the coming elections. Another tasks which the PCP set for itself was to mobilize the voters so as to defeat Sa Carneiro, the Democratic Alliance candidate. The Communist Party's decision to withdraw its own candidate was received by the leaders of the alliance with ill-disguised nervousness. At a news conference held at the last minute, Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral said that, quote, should Ramalho Eanes be reelected president with the communists backing, a gloomy future will await Portugal, unquote. The prime minister stated that, quote, the election of the man who suits the communists threatens the country with an overall crisis, unquote. Such statements are not difficult to explain. Sa Carneiro's supporters are seriously worried by the popularity and support which their main challenger enjoys throughout the country. This has been confirmed by an opinion poll, according to which the majority of the electorate intends to vote for Ramalho Eanes. On the other hand, it is not yet clear whether the statements made by the Democratic Alliance leaders predominantly reflect their attempts to exert pressure on the voters, to blackmail them or simply convey their fear of the future. The fact is that stability can only be secured if the president to be elected is the president of all Portuguese and for all Portuguese, if he is the mediator among the country's political forces rather than the faithful executor of the will of only one of these forces which, as the parliamentary elections have shown, commands the support of less than one-half of the electorate.

TIKHONOV, AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR EXCHANGE CABLES

LD041521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On behalf of the Soviet Government and on his own behalf the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers has sent Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, a telegram conveying to the chancellor, government and people of Austria congratulations and best wishes on the country's national holiday. In a reply telegram B. Kreisky expressed sincere thanks to N.A. Tikhonov for the congratulations and friendly wishes.

CHERNYAYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MALTA

LD041517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 27 November a CPSU delegation consisting of A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and O.A. Sharif, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for Malta at the invitation of the Communist Party of Malta Central Committee.

DANISH CP CHAIRMAN HEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

LD041037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for party ties and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Denmark [DKP], a group of members of the DKP Executive Committee and Central Committee and Communist Party activists headed by J. Jensen, chairman of the DKP, visited the Soviet Union 20 through 30 November.

The Danish comrades had meetings and talks with Soviet scientists and theoretical workers, in the course of which topical problems of the international situation, the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and the world communist movement and questions of the theory and practice of developed socialism were discussed.

In the debate on the questions discussed, it was noted that despite imperilaism's attempts to move onto the counteroffensive, the forces of peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism have a tremendous influence on the course of world development in the interests of maintaining and consolidating detente, curbing the arms race and establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems as the leading trend in international relations. In this connection it was noted that a successful struggle against imperialism and reaction persistently demands cohesion and solidarity on the part of communists and the unification of all peace-loving forces in the struggle against the danger of war and for peace and the people's security, as was stressed in the appeal of the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties.

The Danish communists visited an industrial enterprise, where they familiarized themselves with the work of the party and trade union organizations, met with working people and visited Zvezdnyy Gorodok.

The DKP representatives expressed their solidarity with Soviet communists and wished them successes in preparing for and holding the 26th CPSU Congress, which will be an important stage along the path of communist building in our country.

USSR MAY NOT MEET FRENCH COAL IMPORT DEMAND

LD041625 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 80 p 40

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "The Franco-Soviet Colloquium Has Partly Confirmed Soviet Difficulties"]

[Text] Moscow--The Franco-Soviet colloquium on energy in Moscow brought more confirmations than revelations with respect to the Soviet program. Some French delegates felt disappointed, becasue the Soviets do not as a rule divulge all their figures. Together with their interlocutors from ministries, French high officials and businessmen determined the spheres in which cooperation between the USSR and France is most likely to develop. They suggested the creation--within the framework of the "small commission" for scientific and technical cooperation--a group concerned with saving energy which would join the existing electricity and oil-gas groups.

France, whose purchases of coal from the USSR represent 3 percent of its imports, would like to increase them. Just like the renewal of the existing contracts, this desire has encountered difficulties for unexplained reasons which could, however, be a result of the fact that Soviet production has decreased in the past 2 years. The Soviets have mentioned that, despite some passing and contrary to some Western surveys, they would be able to resolve their domestic problems without becoming big purchasers of oil on the world market. However, stagnation in the oil production sphere has been confirmed at a time when the USSR must face up to its own needs and cover--at least in part--those of fraternal countries. Furthermore, the restructuring of the energy economy has fallen behind schedule. To cite a single example, the nuclear program has been reduced 50 percent since the early sixties, and the 6 percent nuclear energy contribution to electricity output planned for 1980 will be achieved only by 1990. Referring to the supply of 40-45 billion cubic meters of natural gas to Western Europe, Gaz de France Chairman Alby stated that a decision on the matter could be made in the coming weeks.

PRAVDA ON SOVIET-SYRIAN TREATY RATIFICATION

LD041621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 4

["Treaty Comes Into Force"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damscus--V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Syria, exchanged today instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, which was signed in Moscow on 8 October 1980 by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party general secretary and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Thus this important political document, which is called upon to promote the further raising of Soviet-Syrian cooperation and the development of the friendship of the peoples of the two countries and for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Near East, entered into force on 2 December 1980.

Following the exchange of the instruments of ratification 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm spoke. He expressed his confidence in the important significance of this treaty for the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR in all areas in the name of serving the interests of the Syrian people, the Arab nation and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

This conviction, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm continued, was expressed by President Hafiz al-Asad in his speech in the Kremlin, when he said that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries is a historical landmark in relations between the two countries and created a firm basis, relying on which we will give more and more impulses to our cooperation which has now assumed various forms and should become even more dynamic, deep and comprehensive.

The treaty is of no less significance in the sphere of strengthening and developing relations of friendship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union. It is no coincidence that the treaty has been greeted with alarm and animosity by the forces of imperialism and colonialism and their accomplices. We have become convinced of this during the period since the signing of the treaty in Moscow. However, this reaction of theirs only strengthens our resolve to develop relations of sincere friendship between our countries and to continue to follow the course we have taken toward safeguarding the interests of our peoples and establishing a just peace in this region--a peace which can be achieved only on condition of the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from all occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, above all its rights to return, to self-determination, and to the creation of an independent state on its homeland.

We will continue to struggle jointly for the relaxation of international tension and thus promote the liberation struggle of the peoples of the world who are languishing under the yoke of violent exploitation, and to defend the cause of peace and international security.

Now that the treaty of friendship and cooperation is coming into effect, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said in conclusion, we express the conviction that our countries' mutual devotion to the spirit of this document will always be our guiding light in its implementation. We are also sure that the treaty will bear fruit and will serve as a reliable basis for the further development of bilateral relations, and will be an important factor in supporting the world forces of socialism, progress and liberation in their struggle against the plots of imperialism and reaction.

Then V.V. Kuznetsov spoke. Speaking of the coming into effect from today of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, he noted: The significance of this event is great both for relations between our countries and on the international level--yet another vivid page has been written into the chronicle of our relations, and a good firm foundation has been laid for their further development and improvement, for the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust between our countries and peoples.

The treaty reflects the profound and sincere striving of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Syria to strengthen and develop mutual friendship. There is no doubt that with its coming into effect a new impulse will be given to all trends of Soviet-Syrian cooperation, and that it will promote the development and expansion of the practice of joint exchange of experience and consultations at all levels. As life has convincingly shown, a primary role is played here by the personal meetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad, the leaders of our countries. These meetings are of primary significance for our bilateral relations and determine the general trend of development of our friendship and cooperation.

It is impossible to overestimate the international significance of the treaty. It enshrines the parties' obligations to struggle for the strengthening of peace and the security of peoples, for the expansion and deepening of detente, for the settlement of vexed questions by peaceful means, for the elimination of any manifestations of hegemonism and aggression, and for the final eradication of colonialism and Zionism.

The treaty is of particular significance for actions aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of dangerous tension in the Near East. The Soviet Union highly values cooperation with Syria in this important cause and its contribution to the uniting of the Arab peoples' efforts in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices and against Israeli aggression and its consequences. The main strength of the Arabs in this struggle is their unity. This is precisely why the imperialist forces are striving to sow division, to exacerbate relations between Arab countries, to create hotbeds of conflict around those problems which could be solved by peaceful means, and in the final analysis to deal a blow to the just cause of the Arab countries.

For its part the Soviet Union has always been and is on the side of the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialist aggression, V.V. Kuznetsov declared. This is our unchanging, principled line. The USSR is doing everything it can to achieve a cardinal, all embracing settlement of the Near East conflict, and the establishment there of a genuinely democratic, just peace. The necessary conditions for ensuring such a peace are known. They are the full liberation by Israel of all Arab lands occupied in 1971; a guarantee of implementing the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to selfdetermination, including the right to set up their own state; ensuring the rights of all states of the region to independent and secure existence and development.

The treaty between the USSR and Syria is receiving the ardent support and approval of the Soviet and Syrian peoples, of all peoples of the Near East, of progressive and peace-loving forces all over the world. It contains no sort of undeclared aims or secret articles. "With its every line," L.I. Brezhnev indicated, "it confirms the ideals of peace and peaceful cooperation, the principles of soverign equality of states. The treaty does not have even the shadow of a threat to other countries, or the intention to harm their interests." This is its cardinal difference from the shameful Camp David agreements, those unequal, humiliating agreements with whose aid the imperialist forces are foisting their will on other countries, turning them into copartners in their aggressive plans.

It can be said quite definitely: The treaty will promote the achievement of peace in the Near East, which responds to the basic interests of all peoples of the region. It will be an important factor in the cause of strengthening detente and ensuring international security.

V.V. Kuznetsov expressed the confidence that, reinforced by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, Soviet-Syrian relations will develop even more fruitfully and will depend for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of peace in general. V.I. Yukhin, USSR ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, was present at the ceremony of exchanging documents of ratification.

Rassadin: No 'Secret' Provisions

LD041458 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] At an official ceremony in Damascus the Soviet Union and Syria have exchanged instruments of ratification of their treaty of friendship and cooperation. With this the treaty signed in Moscow on 8 October came into force. Our commentator Leonid Rassadin takes a closer look at the document:

This treaty has elevated relations between the two countries to a new stage. It gives a powerful stimulus to bilateral cooperation which rests on the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in domestic affairs. The Soviet-Syrian treaty is of major international importance. In it the two nations clearly express their desire to work to promote world peace and the relaxation of tension and to oppose all manifestations of hegemonism and aggression. Applied to the Middle East situation, it means working consistently to eliminate the dangerous seat of tension and to secure genuine peace there. In order to achieve this, however, three basic conditions must be met. Here they are: Israel must withdraw from all Arab territory occupied in 1967; the Arab people of Palestine must be granted the right to exercise their legitimate national rights, including their right to statehood; and all countries in the region must be (?assured) the right to independent and secure existence and development.

The Soviet-Syrian treaty contains no undeclared goals or secret provisions, and this is very important. As President Leonid Brezhnev has remarked, with each new line the document asserts the ideas of peace and peaceful cooperation and the principle of sovereign equality of states. It contains not so much as a shadow of a threat to other countries, or of a desire to infringe on their interests. Indeed, this is a treaty concluded in the name of peace not war.

The situation in the Middle East is still disquieting. Of late the imperialists have stepped up their attempts to sow discord among Arab countries and to provoke conflicts. The root cause of the continuing tension in the region lies in the reckless policy of the United States, a country that supports the Israeli aggressors. Viewing the Soviet-Syrian treaty in this context the Arab press has described it as a reliable barrier in the way of dangerous imperialist intrigues in the Middle East and an obstacle to the implementation of the capitulatory Camp David accords. It is not accidental that the treaty has angered the enemies of the just Arab cause and this, of course, means the treaty has scored a major point towards its objective which is to facilitate the attainment of lasting peace in the interests of all the (?Muslim) countries.

ANTI-SOVIET STAND BY IRAN'S CHAMRAN CRITICIZED

NC041917 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders have recently met with some Asian and African leaders--namely, the leaders of Syria, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Mozambique--in Moscow and held important talks. During these talks, many international issues were discussed and the Soviet Union's stand on them was stated.

Naturally, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict--the emergence of which from the very start has caused serious concern in the Soviet Union--was not left untouched. During these meetings in Moscow, the Soviet Union's policy based on nonintervention in this conflict and its belief that the conflict should be solved as soon as possible through political means and on the basis of the joint efforts of both conflicting countries without any intervention from abroad was clearly confirmed.

It would have been proper to expect that such a clear-cut policy would eliminate any effort to (?distort) the Soviet Union's policy on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. But unfortunately, it seems that some people are not willing to accept the definite truth, as can be seen in the recent remarks by Mostafa Chamran, a Majlis deputy and one of Iran's influential personalities. In an interview with a correspondent with [name indistinct] magazine, the organ of Iran's Armed Forces, Chamran drew the discussion to the point where he claimed that Iran was allegedly fighting mostly against the United States and the Soviet Union and not Iraq. Of course one cannot refrain from expressing surprise over this. One must have an unhealthy imagination to make such an idiotic claim. Is it possible to equate the neighborly relations between the Soviet and Iran with the U.S. hostile policy toward your country?

As we know, Washington imposed a political and economic confrontation on Iran long before the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. In addition, the U.S. militarists attempted to aggress against your country and were ready to repeat similar adventurisms on a scale larger than before.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1100 GMT on 5 December rebroadcasts the item, substituting item, the following for the above paragraph:

["As we know, Washington imposed a political and economic confrontation on Iran long before the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, and placed Iran in an economic blockage. How did the Soviet Union act toward Iran under the circumstances? The Soviet Union, on the basis of the Iranian-Soviet agreement, prepared additional possibilities for the transit to your country of goods consumed by the people. As far as America is concerned, it should be said that the United States attempted to aggress against your country and was prepared to repeat similar adventures on a scale larger than before."]

Chamran should also be well aware that the United States is presently threatening Iran with armed intervention by stationing a large naval force near the Iranian shores. It is proper to ask: What in Soviet policy has Chamran found to be similar to such U.S. acts.

Of course this person was unable to point to any fact in proving his anti-Soviet accusations, which are complete lies. Can his adducing that Iraqi pilots speak Russian be taken seriously, especially when everyone in Iran knows that the Soviet Union presently is not helping Iraq militarily and that the reason for the USSR's military aid to Iraq, which was extended until recently, was to help the Arabs' struggle against Israeli aggression?

Needless to say, both Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Iranian Prime Minister MOhammad 'Ali Raja'i have stated that the Soviet Union presently does not grant military aid to Iraq. Meanwhile, only a few days ago, Seyyed 'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i, the leader of the Tehran Muslims, recalled this and described the Soviet Union's policy in this problem as a promising phenomenon.

In short, whatever is said, Chamran's remarks are at any rate contrary to truth. Therefore, it is proper to ask: Does such a distortion of truth conform with Iran's interests, especially at this very sensitive and very responsible moment in its life?

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO 'ARAFAT

LD041533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] To Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee

I send to you, Comrade 'Arafat and to the leaders of the PLO, and to the entire Arab people of Palestine heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

The celebration of this day reflects the growing support in the whole world for the courageous struggle by the Arab people of Palestine for the implementation of their lawful national rights and first of all their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The PLO, which is coming out in the vanguard of this struggle, has won genuine international recognition and respect as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people, has become one of the vanguard and mass detachments of the Arab national liberation movement, an active participant in the movement of non-aligned states.

The Soviet Union, being true to the Leninist principles of solidarity with peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social progress, invariably supports the just cause of the Palestinian people. We will further side with the Palestinians and other Arab peoples in the struggle against the Israeli aggression and imperialism's intrigues, for frustrating the anti-Arab policy of separate deals and for the attainment of an all-embracing Middle East settlement .

I wish the friendly Palestinian people and their political vanguard--the PLO--further success in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, for the attainment of national independence and the creation of their own state.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN FRIENDSHIP FETE

LD041629 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA In Russian 5 Nov 80 p 3

[Text of speech delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, at 4 November Alma-Ata Soviet-Ethiopian friendship meeting]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mengistu!

Comrades! Friends!

Allow me on behalf of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and government and all the working people of multinational Kazakhstan, to cordially welcome to the ancient Kazakh land the delegation from socialist Ethiopia headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE]. (prolonged applause)

On behalf of those present in this hall and all Kazakhstan people, allow me to say that we all deeply value and respect the outstanding revolutionary contribution of Comrade Mengistu and his militant associates to the noble cause of resolutely defending the gains of the Ethiopian revolution and strengthening its international authority. (prolonged applause)

We wholeheartedly congratulate you, Comrade Mengistu, on the presentation to you of the lofty award--the Order of the October Revolution--which has been conferred on you for your services in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace and social progress, and for your great contribution to developing comprehensive Soviet-Ethiopian relations and consolidating friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet union and socialist Ethiopia. (prolonged applause)

Your revolution is not isolated. It is backed by the socialist community and the international communist, workers and national democratic movement, which form the single world revolutionary process. We can see the great and fruitful results of the meetings between your delegation and the Soviet Union's delegation and your meetings with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We believe that these meetings have been good support for your revolution. With this support, Comrade Mengistu, we are confident that your country's working people will overcome all difficulties and fulfill the plans of the program of Ethiopia's national democratic revolution. (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

Very few days separate us from the next anniversary of Great October, which dealt a crushing blow to imperialism and its colonial and semicolonial periphery.

The defeat of fascism in World War II changed the correlation of forces in the world still more in favor of socialism.

And now the forces of peace and progress continue to consolidate their positions. A whole range of states with a socialist orientation has appeared, among which socialist Ethiopia occupied a worthy place.

The historic successes of the revolutionary forces provoke anger in the camp of international reaction. In its attempts to launch a new crusade against the forces of socialism, peace, detente and national liberation, imperialism has found itself a worthy ally in the person of the Beijing leaders. The Beijing leaders have finally torn away their pseudorevolutionary camouflage and are now openly engaging in totally unbridled anti-Soviet and antisocialist activity.

Following on from the Near East hotbed of tension, U.S. imperialism and Beijing are attempting to aggravate the situation in Southeast Asia and are fueling the flames of the internecine war between Iraq and Iran.

Washington and Beijing feed special hatred toward revolutionary Afghanistan. But the enemies of the Afghan revolution will not succeed in any way in stifling it.

The imperialists and Beijing hegemonists are engaging in active subversive activity against the progressive forces in Africa and Asia, seeking to rely on internal counterrevolutionary elements and also on reactionary regimes and their leaders. We and our Ethiopian comrades are indignant at the signing by Siad Barre of the agreements granting the United States military bases on Somalia's territory. By this act he has embarked on the path of transforming Somalia into a military bridgehead for U.S. imperialism in Africa. By such actions the world is having foisted on it a second edition of the cold war, which none of the world's peoples wants.

"We are united with the overwhelming majority of the states which emerged as a result of the downfall of the colonial system," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress noted, "by a profound commitment to peace and freedom and an aversion to any forms of aggression and domination, to exploitation of one country by another. This commonality of basic aspirations is a rich and fertile soil in which our friendship will continue to strengthen and flourish!"

Dear Ethiopian friends!

Before the October Revolution Kazakhstan was one of the most backward regions of Czarist Russia. Its natural resources had been shamelessly plundered by foreign concessionaires and our working people were suffering from poverty, hunger and ignorance. And in this respect the situation was little different from the recent situation on the African Continent. Therefore we can well understand the difficulties you have to face in building a new life, in the struggle against the intrigues of foreign enemies and internal counterrevolutionaries, the struggle to liquidate the socioeconomic backwardness inherited from the imperial regime.

Before Great October we also experienced these difficulties, but under the leadership of Lenin's party and thanks to the Leninist nationalities policy, the firm friendship of the peoples of our country and their fraternal help, the Kazakh people completely liberated themselves from the fetters of colonialism, national oppression and all forms of exploitation and confidently strode out of the feudal gloom toward mature socialism.

Together with the Soviet people we have emerged from all our trials strengthened, tempered and confident of tomorrow. We will never regret that we have chosen for ourselves and for future generations the path of proletarian, socialist internationalism. This is the only ture and just path. We are being confidently led along this path by the proven organizer and inspirer of all our victories--our party and its Central Committee, headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of our day, that staunch fighter for peace and the people's happiness, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

And we will never turn aside from this path. (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

Recently, at the end of August this year, we solemnly celebrated as one family of Soviet peoples the glorious 60th anniversary of Soviet Kazakhstan and its Communist Party.

The celebrations were lent special political significance by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's participation in them and his program of speeches in Alma-Ata, which contained particularly valuable advice and proposals for us. Their implementation has enabled Kazakhstan's working people to gain convincing new labor victories, including in the grainfields.

The atmosphere in our republic and throughout the country is businesslike and creative. We are on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan CP Congress. These exceptionally important events are being greeted by the communists and all the working people of Kazakhstan with intensified work in all spheres of life, in order to make our dear motherland and the socialist community still more powerful and in order to strengthen all forces for genuine progress.

Dear Ethiopian friends!

Much could be said about our country, our republic, our sincere sentiments for you. But we hope that while you have been with us, dear comrades, you have been able to become still more closely acquainted with our reality and to see for yourselves our profound solidarity with freedom-loving and independent Ethiopia.

People of Kazakhstan, like indeed all Soviet people, welcome and support your progressive socioeconomic and cultural transformations and are profoundly satisfied that under the leadership of COPWE and under your personal leadership, Comrade Mengistu, the liberated peoples of your multinational country are making every effort to defend the gains of the revolution, develop the political consciousness of the working people, boost the economy, eliminate illiteracy and create a new culture.

We share your pride in the first successes in building an Ethiopian working people's party and, together with you, we are confident that this party, armed with scientific socialism, will lead the historic process of creating the foundations of a future socialist society in your country.

Allow me to wish you new successes in the struggle for the comprehensive development of socialist Ethiopia on the path of fundamental socioeconomic transformations ! (prolonged applause)

May Soviet-Ethiopian friendship strengthen and develop! (prolonged applause)

Long live social progress and peace throughout the world! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

DINNER SPEECHES DURING SRV VISIT TO ETHIOPIA NOTED

LD021756 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Dec, TASS--The heroic people of Vietnam, like the working people of Ethiopia who had foiled a conspiracy of imperialism and reaction, showed in practice once again that there were no such force which could stop a people's revolution equipped with the teaching of the Marxism-Leninism, said Deputy Secretary General of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) Fissahu Desta.

He was speaking at a dinner given on Monday night in honour of the visiting member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy prime minister of Vietnam, Vo Nguyen Giap.

Fissahu Desta underlined that Ethiopia had more than once condemned the expansionist plans of the Chinese leadership, in particular, the interference in the internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and China's preparations for a new incursion into Vietnam. He said that the Ethiopian people would always side with Vietnam in its struggle for upholding national independence and territorial integrity.

Vo Nguyen Giap said that Vietnam and Ethiopia were united by the community of goals in the struggle for peace, detente and general disarmament, against imperialism and hegemonism, against the line at whipping up the arms race and the establishment of new military blocs aimed at generating international tensions. He stressed that both countries fully backed the Soviet Union's initiatives on the urgent measures to lessen the war danger.

He stressed that the aggravation of the international situation had been caused by the expanding alliance of international imperialism, led by the U.S. and great power hegemonism of Beijing. Those most reactionary forces of the present time were trying to undermine social and economic gains in the countries with progressive regimes, to creat new hotbeds of wars and conflicts. Vo Nguyen Giap said that in the face of that criminal collusion the people of Vietnam and Ethiopia, the countries of the socialist community and the nonaligned movement, all peace-loving forces should redouble vigilance and take common action against imperialism and international reaction.

Summary of Visit

LD021752 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Dec, TASS--A party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister of the SRV Vo Nguyen Giap, concluded today its official friendly visit to Ethiopia. During his stay in the country Vo Nguyen Giap had a meeting with the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the Party of Ethiopia's Working People Mengistu Haile Mariam during which the sides confirmed their adherence to ideals of peace, democracy and socialism and resolutely came out against imperialism's intrigues that pose a real threat to the freedom, independence and social progress of the peoples' of the world. Mengistu Haile Mariam presented to Vo Nguyen Giap the country's highest award "the Star of Honour of Socialist Ethiopia" in recognition of his services in the struggle for Vietnam's national independence and his contribution to the common anti-imperialist struggle.

TWO SOVIET AIRMEN ALLEGEDLY CAPTURED BY UNITA FORCES

AB041147 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 4 Dec (AFP)--The Angolan rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], has captured two Soviet airmen and sent them to a friendly country for security reasons, the movement said in a communique reaching here today. The UNITA statement named the two as mechanic Ivan Cherniestsky, 46, and pilot Mollaeb Kola, 38, whose Antonov 26 transport plan was shot down on 23 November in Cuando-Cubango Province 250 km (155 miles) east of Menongue. The two men were in good health and being well cared for, the statement added, and their fate was tied to the Soviet war of aggression against the Angolan people, as well as to any other decisions UNITA might judge necessary. UNITA said that the Soviet rule in Angola was becoming more open and more direct as a result of the disinclination of Cuban and East German pilots to fly combat missions because of the effectiveness of UNITA's anti-aircraft units which brought down three Antonov 23's and five MI-8 helicopters between November 7 and 24.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GUINEA

LD041609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow on 1 December for the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, for an official visit at the invitation of that country's National Assembly.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD041615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 2 December I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban minister of foreign trade, and had a talk with him.

S. Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

SOKOLOV, YEPISHEV ATTEND CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD041457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception at the Cuban Embassy"]

[Text] Col D. Montseny Villa, military air and naval attache at the Cuban Embassy in Moscow held a reception on 28 November on the occasion of the Republic of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal, Avn P.S. Kutakhov and Army General S.K. Kurkotkin; and also Army General V.L. Govorov, Admiral N.N. Amelko, other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces attended the reception.

The military, naval and air attaches of a number of foreign countries' embassies in the Soviet Union were present.

S. Aguirre del Cristo, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, attended the reception.

ANTI-SOVIET 'SLANDERS' BY PERUVIAN PRESS SCORED

LD031655 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Correspondent A. Karmen dispatch under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "About Sea Pirates...and About Soap Bubbles"]

[Excerpt] Lima--A few months ago extremely rightwing Peruvian newspapers suddenly raised a hysterical ballyhoo over "illegal fishing in Peruvian waters" allegedly perpetrated by... Soviet ships. Banner headlines cleaved the front pages of these newspapers like cruiser keels, trying to incite readers against the presence of our fishermen in Pacific waters (in acutal fact, certainly not inside Peru's 200-mile zone).

Sooner or later, however, any forgery bursts like a soap bubble. And that is what happened this time. Denials of the slanderous fabrications of the rightwing press were not slow in issuing from the Peruvian ministers of the navy and of fisheries, and also from the USSR Fish Industry Ministry's mission in Peru. Not a single Soviet ship fishing in the Pacific, their statements explained, has ever violated either local legislation or the 200-mile zone, which they have entered exclusively to put into ports to replenish stocks of water, fuel and food and also to change crews.

Of course, not one of these denials and explanations ever appeared in full in the pages of the newspapers which mounted the anti-Soviet campaign. And if they have got a mention, it was only in passing and with commentaries which shamelessly distorted their original purport.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS WITH TRADE UNION NEAR END

LD041746 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 4 Dec 80

["Trade Unions and Administration: Common Interests"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

As the year is running out, the operation of collective agreements concluded every year between the trade union committee and the administration of each Soviet enterprise and institution is nearing an end. The results of the implementation of the old agreements will soon be summed up. The terms of the new agreements, for the year 1981, will be worked out and they will be signed.

The collective agreements contain mainly the mutual obligations of the sides aimed at the achievement of the goals in which both sides are interested. They are the implementation of state production plans, increasing the labour productivity, improvement of the working conditions of factory and office workers, meeting their everyday needs and cultural requirements--for instance, the construction at the expense of the enterprise, of housing for employees of the enterprise, of kindergartens, rest homes, etc.

The implementation of the terms of the collective agreements guarantees for the administration the fulfilling of production plans by the workers. But the workers, too, are interested in this, since only after the plan is fulfilled the enterprise will get the funds needed, for instance, for housing construction. The workers, naturally, are interested in being given flats in these houses free of charge. The administration, too, is interested in this, since due to this the enterprise will ensure that skilled cadres will continue working there.

This simple and perhaps a somewhat sketchy example shows, neverthless, the characteristic trait of the Soviet collective agreements between representatives of the trade unions and the management--the fact that these agreements record not the compromises of the sides having opposite interests but mutual commitments in whose fulfillment everybody is interested.

Hence the specific character of trade union activities in the USSR, and, also, in any other socialist country. It lies in strictly observing the implementation of the provisions of the collective agreements and of the Soviet labour legislation which comprises entire relations in production in the country and in all cases protects the interests of workers.

SEVERO-KAZAKHSTANSKIY, URALSKIY OBKOM PLENUMS HELD

LD041625 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 27 November 1980, publishes on page 2 under the general headline "Obkom Plenums" a 200-word KAZTAG report on a Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom Plenum in Petropavlovsk and a 50-word correspondent Yu. Peshkov report on an Uralskiy Obkom Plenum. The former reportedly "discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks stemming from its decisions and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at that plenum," and the report was delivered by obkom First Secretary V.P. Demidenko. The latter plenum considered organizational questions, releasing S. T. Totanov from his duties as obkom secretary and Bureau member in connection with a transfer to other work and electing M.D. Kalmatayev an obkom secretary and Bureau member.

SHCHELOKOV RECEIVES HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR TITLE

LD041557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text of "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree conferring the title of Hero of Socialist Labor on Comrade N.A. Shchelokov"]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 25 Nov--For his great services to the Soviet state in in connection with his 70th birthday the title of Hero of Socialist Labor is conferred on Comrade Nikolay Anisimovich Shohelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, with presentation to him of the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

UKRAINIAN MINISTER OF CONSUMER SERVICES RETIRES

AU041801 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade L.K. Shpakovskiy of the duties of Ukrainian minister of consumer services, in connection with his retirement on pension.

New Minister Appointed

AU041802 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Appointing Comrade V.I. Slinchenko as Ukrainian Minister of Consumer Services"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Slinchenko as Ukrainian minister of consumer services.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium

The city of Kiev, 28 November 1980

Born in 1931, V.I. Slinchenko has been a CPSU member since 1951. He graduated from the Kharkov engineering-economic institute and is candidate of economic sciences.

He worked as a turner and a technologist at a plant, then had Komsomol and party jobs. In 1972-79 he was a responsible worker of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Chernovitskiy Obkom second secretary, and from 1979, Ukrainian first deputy minister of consumer services.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES BELORUSSIAN PARTY, WORKERS

LD041141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 1

["Belorussian Working People's Success"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, workers, engineering and technical personnel, scientists, employees and all working people of the Belorussian SSR

Dear comrades: At the CPSU Central Committee the report that the working people of the Belorussian SSR, implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress have achieved new successes in the development of industry has been received with great satisfaction. In the rates of growth of total volume of industrial output, the republic has reached ahead of schedule the level envisaged by the main directions for the development of the national economy for the 10th 5-Year Plan. On the basis of wide socialist competition, the collectives of the industrial enterprises of the republic have from the first days of the 5-year plan ensured stable high rates of build-up of production. In the years of the 5-year plan, over 40 industrial enterprises have been built and commissioned and much work done on the reconstruction, expansion and technical reequipping of a number of existing enterprises. The industries that determine scientific-technical progress--machine-building, instrument-making and the chemical and petrochemical industries--have been developing at a fast rate. Production of a highly-efficient model of the Belarus tractor, metal-cutting machine tools with digital programming, self-propelled fodder-harvesting combines and new consumer goods has been mastered. Already, the labor collectives of more than 600 enterprises and associations are working on account of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is particularly gratifying that the successes have been achieved above all by raising efficiency of production, quality of work, growth of labor productivity and improved use of labor and material resources. The proportion of goods of the highest quality category in the total volume of output was 24 percent.

It is important to note that the republic is constantly implementing the party's line to improve the working and living conditions of Soviet people. The plans for social and cultural construction are being carried out, and the real income of the population is growing. In the 5-year plan a total of over 20 million square meters of housing have been commissioned. High indices in industry are the result of hard work by all the workers of the republic--the result of purposeful organizational and political activity by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. This is an example of the struggle for fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans and of socioeconomic development, high organization and discipline and creative solving of the tasks set.

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates the working people, engineers and technicians, scientists, employees, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol officials and all the republic's workers on these high achievements. The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the working people of the Belorussian SSR will not rest on their laurels, but will continue to work persistently on implementing the party's economic policy and will mark the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with high labor results.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY COSMONAUTS NOTED

Semiconductor Developed

LD021124 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec TASS--The crew, Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov, are working on board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-3--Progress-11 for the fifth day.

In conformity with the flight programme, the cosmonauts continue their thorough investigation of the station and the control of its on-board systems. The state of the control desks, the electrical communications and the interior are being checked. In previous days preparatory work has been done for the forthcoming repair of the system of heat regulation of the station.

Parallel with preventive measures, the crew is conducting planned scientific and technical investigations. Work, begun yesterday in the electroheating furnace splay (alloy), continues with the object of getting a semiconductor compound of cadmium-mercury-tellurium in weightlessness. In the afternoon, an experiment will be conducted in cosmic material studies on the Kristall (crystal) outfit. During the Microclimate experiment, the temperature, humidity and other parameters of the atmosphere in the living quarters of the complex are being measured. The cosmonauts also control the work of apparatuses with biological objects, engage in physical exercises on the veloergometer and the running track .

According to the reports of the crew and the data of telemetric information, the flight of the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-3--Progress-11 proceeds normally. The cosmonauts Kizim, Makarov and Strekalov feel fine.

'Weightless' Plants Grown

LD041226 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight-Control Center:

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov continue implementing the programme of prophylactic operations and scientific explorations aboard the Salyut-6 station. A number of instruments the cosmonauts yesterday replaced in the system of the station-complex control, and started checking its functioning.

The crew is now repairing the telemetric system of measuring temperatures. The cosmonauts are to replace an electronic block, to connect it to electrical communications. The cosmonauts are also to inspect separate units of the station, clean the interior and to do physical exercises. The system of refuelling the joint power unit of the station will be tested in the evening.

Two technological experiments were made at the electrical heating furnace Kristall on December 2 and 3. The experiments were held with a view of obtaining the semiconductor material gallium-bismuth.

At the space hot-houses "Oasis" and "Svetoblock" experiments are continuing in the study of the development of higher plants in conditions of weightlessness. The cosmonauts are registering the growth of plants, maintaining the necessary microclimate in containers of biological objects.

According to reports from the orbit and data of telemetric measurements, the flight of the scientific-research Salyut-6--Soyuz T-3--Progress-11 complex is proceeding normally. Cosmonauts Kizim, Makarov and Strekalov feel well.